

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Grain Storage and Transportation Committee Meets

Wheat Penalty to Supreme Court

Soybean Men at Chemurgic Conference

Soybeans in War and Defense

Green Bug Devastating Winter Wheat Fields

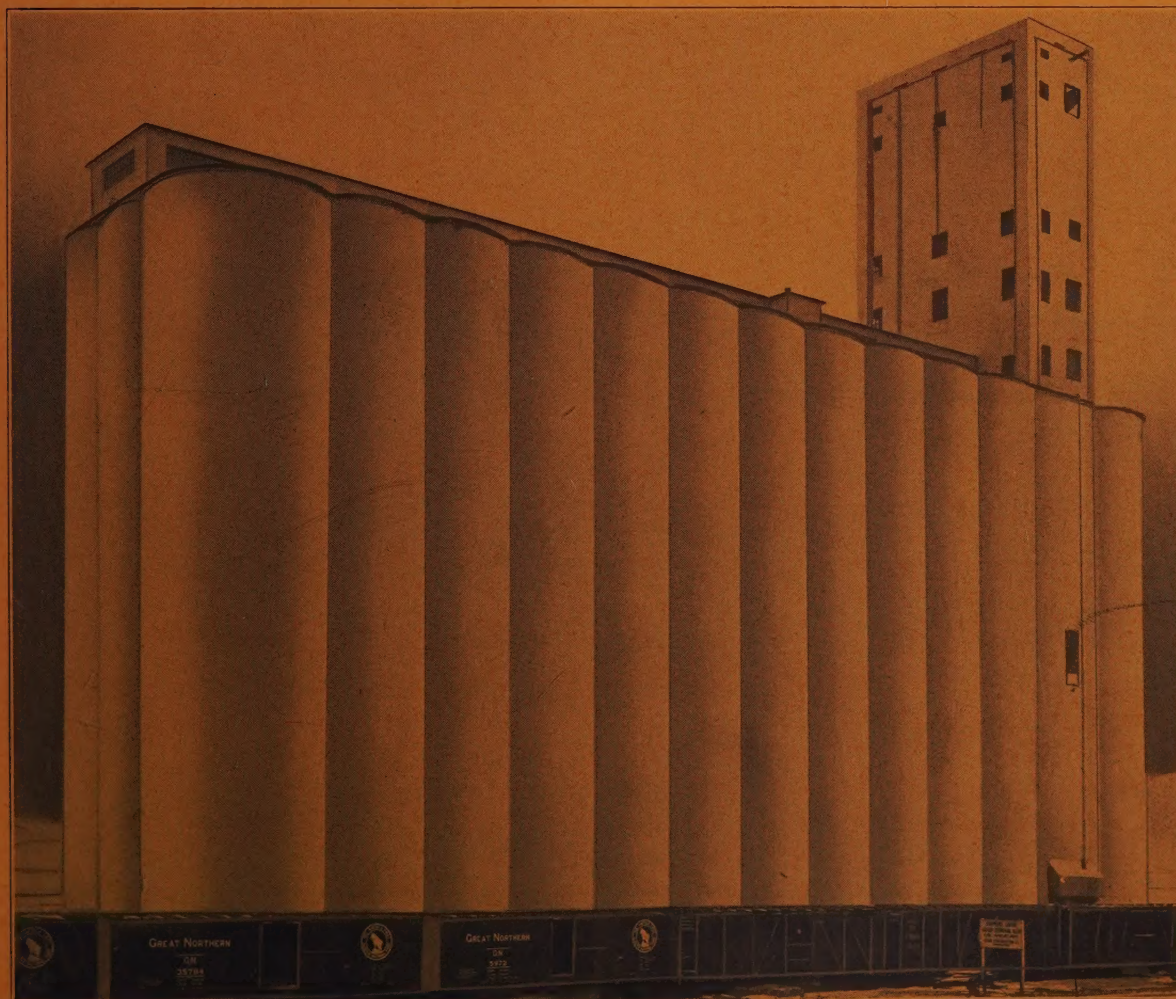
Soybean Development in the Midwest

Marvelous Growth Promotion by Hormones

Radical Changes in Priorities System

Jurisdiction Over False Labeling

Storage and Transportation of 1942 Crops



732,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n at Shelby, Mont.

[For description see page 279.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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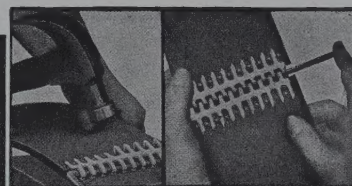
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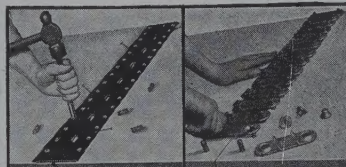
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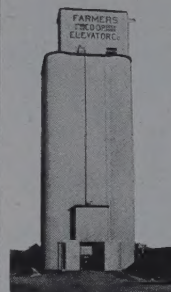
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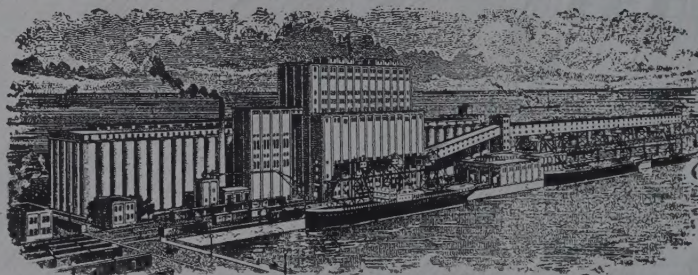
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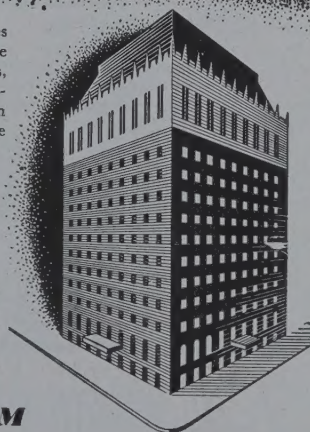


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Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 88B9, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 88B10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 88B11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 88B12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Howe automatic 2-3 bushel bulk dump scale and No. 4 Niagara Horizontal bran duster for 60 by 120 double-screened Rotex or Roball. Mouton Rice Milling Co., Harrisburg, Ark.

FOR SALE—One Robinson 24" Attrition Mill with two 20 H.P. motors directed connected, starter, extra wire and new buhrs; first class condition, ready to go. Geo. Todd Construction Co., Ames, Iowa.

FOR SALE—13" Papec Hammer Mill with automatic feeder and dust collector complete with 40 H.P. G.E. Starter with automatic cut-outs, and ammeter, V-Belt Drive: Equipment was used in temporary quarters while we rebuilt our building. Chickasaw Milling Co., Chickasaw, Ohio.

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1 each No. 40 and No. 50 Steel King hammer mills, without screen change; 1 36" attrition mill, d. conn. to 2-40 hp. motors.

19" Bauer attrition mill with 2 20-hp. motors; Sprout-Waldron 24" attrition mill with 15-hp. motors; 19" Dreadnaught with magnetic separator. Many other makes and size attrition mills. 50-hp. Steel King hammer mill with quick screen change. Kelley-Duplex hammer mill; Papec mill; one ton horizontal batch mixer; 400 lb. mixer with sifter; hopper and platform scales; 36" buhr stone under runner; two and three pair high roller mills; a few large pulleys; Clipper Cleaners; Carter Disc Separators; Corn Shellers; Cob Crushers; Corn Cutters and Graders. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Subject to prior sale

NEW—2 No. 1 Type W Swing Hammer Feed Grinders, belt-drive, or motor-drive—capacity; screenings 400 to 600 lbs. per hour; shelled corn 1000 lbs. per hour.

USED—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan, 25 to 30-HP.

USED—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.

USED—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.

USED—SCHUTTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.

USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.

USED—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.

USED—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—GRUENDLER 2-S-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.

USED—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

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USED—PAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.

USED—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.

ONE—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slip ring motor with starter.

State fully your requirements.

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FOR SALE—Tag-Heppenstall Moisture meter for wheat; Style T., good condition, needs new batteries; \$20. Holton Laboratories, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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One 2S-16 Gruendler, 50-hp. motor; one Miracle Ace direct connected to 60 hp.; one double head 30" Robinson Attrition mill, direct connected to two 30 hp. motors; one Monarch friction clutch flour packer; two No. 3 Barnard & Leas plan-sifters; one Barnard & Leas heavy duty friction clutch bran packer; one Munson one ton horizontal mixer, complete with motor. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFERING

24" Bauer ball bearing motor driven attrition mill with 20 HP. Wagner motors, complete with starter, excellent condition, price \$275.00. Just one of many items available for prompt shipment including hundreds of REBUILT-GUARANTEED electric motors, all makes, types and sizes, for mill and elevator service, at money saving prices. Write us on your requirements. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wynan St., Rockford, Illinois.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One ton vertical feed mixer, first class condition. Geo. Todd, Ames, Ia.

FOR SALE—3 Single Phase Motors, 5 H.P., 15 H.P. and 35 H.P. with switches. The Perry Elevator, 126 1st St., Perry, Mich.

FOR SALE—5 h.p., new, totally enclosed 1800 RPM motor, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 220 volt. with base; One 1-ton vertical feed mixer, used, with motor and drive. Address 88G10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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Big Chief Hammer Mill
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Corn Cutter and Grader
Motors and Shafting

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WANTED used Boss Airblast Carloader, size N6. Will sell or trade smaller size loader. J. E. Pumphrey, Maunie, Ill.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

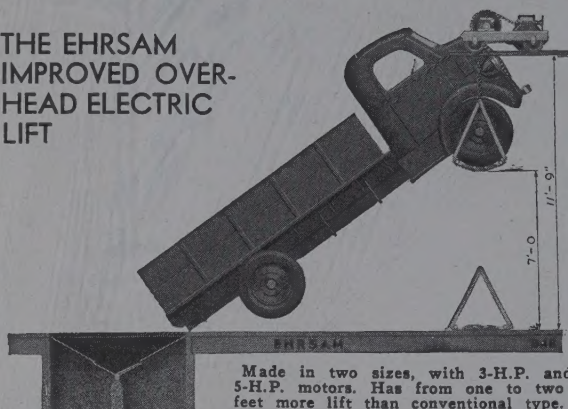
Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.60, plus postage.

Weight (lbs.)	32 lbs. bushels	48 lbs. bushels	56 lbs. bushels	60 lbs. bushels	70 lbs. bushels	75 lbs. bushels
600	18.75	12.50	10.71	10.00	8.57	8.00
700	21.88	14.58	12.50	11.67	9.86	9.33
800	25.00	16.67	14.29	13.33	11.43	10.67
900	28.13	18.75	16.07	15.00	12.86	12.00
1000	31.25	20.83	17.86	16.67	14.29	13.33
1100	34.38	22.92	19.64	18.33	15.71	14.67
1200	37.50	25.00	21.43	20.00	17.14	16.00
1300	40.63	27.08	23.21	21.67	18.57	17.33
1400	43.75	29.17	25.00	23.33	20.00	18.67
1500	46.88	31.25	26.79	25.00	21.43	20.00
1600	50.00	33.33	28.57	26.67	22.86	21.33
1700	53.13	35.42	30.36	28.33	24.29	22.67
1800	56.25	37.50	32.14	30.00	25.71	24.00
1900	59.38	39.58	33.93	31.67	27.14	25.33
2000	62.50	41.67	35.71	33.33	28.57	26.67
2100	65.63	43.75	37.50	35.00	30.00	28.00
2200	68.75	45.83	39.29	36.67	31.43	29.33
2300	71.88	47.92	41.07	38.33	32.86	30.67
2400	75.00	50.00	42.86	40.00	34.29	32.00
2500	78.13	52.08	44.64	41.67	35.71	33.33
2600	81.25	54.17	46.43	43.33	37.14	34.67
2700	84.38	56.25	48.21	45.00	38.57	36.00
2800	87.50	58.33	50.00	46.67	40.00	37.33
2900	90.63	60.42	51.79	48.33	41.43	38.67
3000	93.75	62.50	53.57	50.00	42.86	40.00
3100	96.88	64.58	55.36	51.67	44.29	41.33
3200	100.00	66.67	57.14	53.33	45.71	42.67
3300	103.13	68.75	58.93	55.00	47.14	44.00
3400	106.25	70.83	60.71	56.67	48.57	45.33
3500	109.38	72.92	62.50	58.33	50.00	46.67
3600	112.50	75.00	64.29	60.00	51.43	48.00
3700	115.63	77.08	66.07	61.67	52.86	49.33
3800	118.75	79.17	67.86	63.33	54.29	50.67
3900	121.88	81.25	69.64	65.00	55.71	52.00
4000	125.00	83.33	71.43	66.67	57.14	53.33
4100	128.13	85.42	73.21	68.33	58.57	54.67
4200	131.25	87.50	75.00	70.00	60.00	56.00
4300	134.38	89.58	76.79	71.67	61.43	57.33
4400	137.50	91.67	78.57	73.33	62.86	58.67
4500	140.63	93.75	80.36	75.00	64.29	60.00
4600	143.75	95.83	82.14	76.67	65.71	61.33
4700	146.88	97.92	83.93	78.33	67.14	62.67
4800	150.00	100.00	85.71	80.00	68.57	64.00
4900	153.13	102.08	87.50	81.67	70.00	65.33
5000	156.25	104.17	89.29	83.33	71.43	66.67
5100	159.38	106.25	91.07	85.00	72.86	68.00
5200	162.50	108.33	92.86	86.67	74.29	69.33
5300	165.63	110.42	94.64	88.33	75.71	70.67
5400	168.75	112.50	96.43	90.00	77.14	72.00
5500	171.88	114.58	98.21	91.67	78.57	73.33
5600	175.00	116.67	100.00	93.33	80.00	74.67
5700	178.13	118.75	101.79	95.00	81.43	76.00
5800	181.25	120.83	103.57	96.67	82.86	77.33
5900	184.38	122.92	105.36	98.33	84.29	78.67
6000	187.50	125.00	107.14	100.00	85.71	80.00
6100	190.63	127.08	108.93	101.67	87.14	81.33
6200	193.75	129.17	110.71	103.33	88.57	82.67
6300	196.88	131.25	112.50	105.00	90.00	84.00
6400	200.00	133.33	114.29	106.67	91.43	85.33
6500	203.13	135.42	116.07	108.33	92.86	86.67
6600	206.25	137.50	117.86	110.00	94.29	88.00
6700	209.38	139.58	119.64	111.67	95.71	89.33
6800	212.50	141.67	121.43	113.33	97.14	90.67
6900	215.63	143.75	123.21	115.00	98.57	92.00
7000	218.75	145.83	125.00	116.67	100.00	93.33
7100	221.88	147.92	126.79	118.33	101.43	94.67
7200	225.00	150.00	128.57	120.00	102.86	96.00
7300	228.13	152.08	130.36	121.67	104.29	97.33
7400	231.25	154.17	132.14	123.33	105.71	98.67
7500	234.38	156.25	133.93	125.00	107.14	100.00
7600	237.50	158.33	135.71	126.67	108.57	101.33
7700	240.63	160.42	137.50	128.33	110.00	102.67
7800	243.75	162.50	139.29	130.00	111.43	104.00
7900	246.88	164.58	141.07	131.67	112.86	105.33
8000	250.00	166.67	142.86	133.33	114.29	106.67
8100	253.13	168.75	144.64	135.00	115.71	108.00
8200	256.25	170.83	146.43	136.67	117.14	109.33
8300	259.38	172.92	148.21	138.33	118.57	110.67
8400	262.50	175.00	150.00	140.00	120.00	112.00
8500	265.63	177.08	151.79	141.67	121.43	113.33
8600	268.75	179.17	153.57	143.33	122.86	114.67
8700	271.88	181.25	155.36	145.00	124.29	116.00
8800	275.00	183.33	157.14	146.67	125.71	117.33
8900	278.13	185.42	158.93	148.33	127.14	118.67
9000	281.25	187.50	160.71	150.00	128.57	120.00
9100	284.38	189.58	162.50	151.67	130.00	121.33
9200	287.50	191.67	164.29	153.33	131.43	122.67
9300	290.63	193.75	166.07	155.00	132.86	124.00
9400	293.75	195.83	167.86	156.67	134.29	125.33
9500	296.88	197.92	169.64	158.33	135.71	126.67
9600	300.00	200.00	171.43	160.00	137.14	128.00
9700	303.13	202.08	173.21	161.67	138.57	129.33
9800	306.25	204.17	175.00	163.33	140.00	130.67
9900	309.38	206.25	176.79	165.00	141.43	132.00
10000	312.50	208.33	178.57	166.67	142.86	133.33

990 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 2

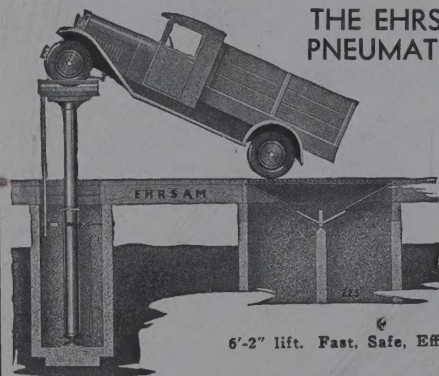
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THE EHR SAM
IMPROVED OVER-
HEAD ELECTRIC
LIFT



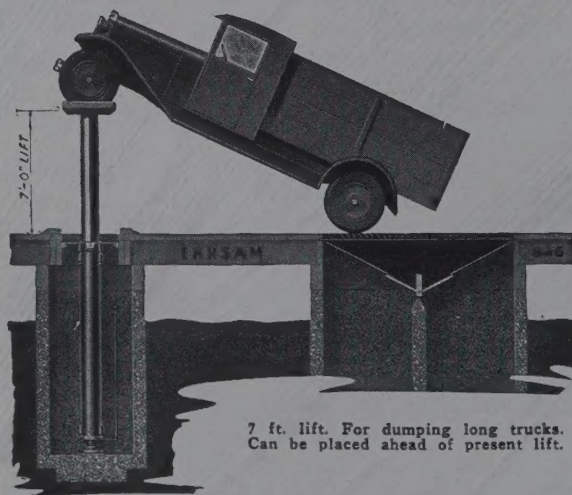
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6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

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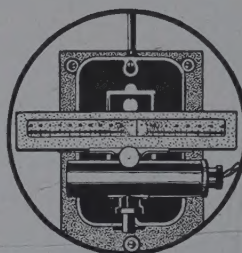
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STOP LOSSES IN GRAIN BAGGING

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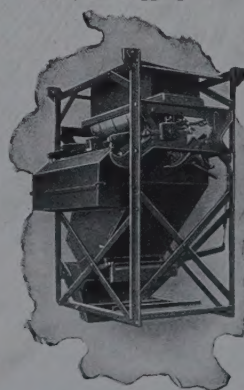
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It will handle all dry, free
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 8, 1942

SHIPPERS who hope to receive a premium from carloads of mixed grain are seldom delighted by the returns.

FREQUENT examination of grain stored to detect insects working, and fumigation promptly when necessary, will prevent loss.

RECENT WINDSTORMS have damaged a number of elevators, but loss of life and property is less than usual. Elevators when full of grain offer more resistance to the wind.

THE MARVELOUS stimulation of growth by hormones, as described elsewhere, may revolutionize our agriculture, as the active principle, levulinic acid, is of such broad application.

CROP REPORTS from some of the former well known experts will be missing this summer. One has died, one has gone into retirement and two have found refuge in government employment. When trading in grain futures revives the private wire house will again provide these private crop reports.

THE GREEN BUG multiplies at a rate even exceeding the astronomical figures of war spending. When this insect is favored by cool and damp weather there is just nothing we can do about it.

WHAT the trade has long recognized as harmless puffery in sales talk must be abandoned by feed mixers in the light of a complaint issued against a Texas mill recently by the Federal Trade Commission.

HOW PRECARIOUS is the hold of the Commodity Credit Corporation on the corn market is obvious considering loans on 1941 corn are only 3.5% of the crop, while loans on 1941 wheat are 37.5% of the crop.

OIL SEEDS of all kinds contribute to the war effort and should have the earnest attention of agricultural extension workers toward increasing the crop, and of grain merchants in facilitating their storage and handling.

SOYBEANS that are sound and not excessively damp may be stored safely, but their large oil content makes storage hazardous when coupled with excessive moisture content. Deterioration starting in one spot will spread thru the bin.

FLY-BY-NIGHT truckers must be watched by the elevator operator lest they perpetrate a fraud in weights, or swindle by substituting sawdust or gravel for beans in sacks, as was perpetrated on a Missouri buyer recently.

HIGHER STANDARDS in seed production rightly are demanded by the Illinois Department of Agriculture. Producers are severely indicted for their careless attitude in making the production of seed crops merely incidental.

THE Northwestern practice of placing a card in the car to inform the weighmen at destination how much grain was loaded into the car at point of origin has been very helpful in locating shortages and could be copied in other territory with profit to the shipper.

NOTWITHSTANDING IT calls for unusual perseverance and patience to obtain all of the materials needed for repairing and replacing in the operation of grain handling plants, this number contains notices of 38 new plants now under construction or proposed.

ALLEGATIONS that deaths of farm stock are caused by "the feed" are refuted by the Inspection Service of the University of Maryland, which has been requested to examine many samples of feed for the presence of poisonous materials. Almost without exception such samples are found to be entirely wholesome. Instead of laying it to the feed the farmer is advised by the Service to have the affected animal examined by a properly qualified veterinarian.

THE Department of Justice is overzealous in prosecuting business when the court in acquitting four stores in Washington of the charge of conspiracy to fix prices declared that in 40 years he had never seen tried a case "as absolutely devoid of evidence as this."

TO CONSERVE rubber and gasoline many seed and feed firms are abandoning daily deliveries. One Washington state firm announces to its patrons that deliveries will be made Wednesdays in a defined area, and each Friday in another area, on orders in the day before.

THE OPEN interest in Chicago corn futures is three times as great as it was a year ago, reflecting the close connection between the pit and real demands for war alcohol and hog feed. Hogs this week sold at the highest price since September, 1926, giving strong support to corn prices.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS whose plants are in need of repairs or improvements owe it to themselves and their customers to engage helpers and have the needed changes made early, unless they can make their own repairs in spite of the departure of skilled mechanics to the line of battle.

GRAIN BUGS and chinch bugs are determined to get the lion's share of the crops of the Southwestern states, which until recently have been revelling in magnificent promises. The bugs seem ill-disposed to pay any attention to priorities but jump into the first convenient field and devour everything in sight.

COUNTRY shippers having grain hedged in May delivery at Chicago and expecting to make shipment are cautioned that now they have no longer their former privilege of delivering on contract during the last three business days of the month. The grain must arrive in time and be placed in store for the issuance of a warehouse certificate.

ALTHO their suit was dismissed by the court, the 300 Kansas farmers have the satisfaction of its opinion that the county A. A. A. committees have no authority to enforce payment of the 49-cent penalty on excess quota wheat. The law places enforcement of the penalty on the Secretary of Agriculture, and he was not made a party to the suit.

HYBRID SEED CORN producers will be greatly interested in the startling deduction made by an Oklahoma Experiment Station professor that all their inbreeding is unnecessary, since common open pollinated corn can be made to produce as heavily as a hybrid by treatment with an hormone. In other words, a farmer, instead of buying hybrid seed every year, will use his own seed after treating it with an inexpensive laboratory product.

THE TREND of the feed trade to include former automobile sales agencies and garage operators has manifested itself at Des Moines, Ia., where two motor companies have taken over the sale of two leading lines of animal and poultry feeds. The automobile salesmen on its staff are being retained to sell feed.

SAFE BREAKERS continue to find great reward by visiting isolated elevators between days. One gang which visited two elevators at Carroll, Iowa, recently carried away \$1,392.00. Evidently elevator operators must safeguard their plants more carefully or else take the money home with them at night. Towns without modern banking facilities or night watchmen are most inviting to midnight marauders.

COUNTRY ELEVATORMEN are making an earnest effort to get soybeans of high germination and cleaning them thoroughly for their farm patrons in the hope of insuring the larger acreage for 1942 which the Government is earnestly urging. So many lots that have been tested for germination show an unusually low percentage that it is extreme folly for anyone to plant seed without first having the lot thoroughly tested. Complaints of low germination are so numerous no grower can afford to waste his time trying to harvest a satisfactory crop from seed of unknown germination.

FIRE IN an elevator at Starkweather, North Dakota, has been traced directly to a hot-headed champion of sabotage who crawled under the house and drove up a floor board so as to permit his admission to the elevator. The pyromaniac was so sure his can of kerosene was enough to insure the destruction of the house he broke out without taking the empty can with him. There is no doubt greater need for illumination of the exterior of every grain store house nowadays than ever before, and more elevator operators are trying to protect their property through such illumination. Others employ night watchmen, and most effectively.

THE EXPLOSION of dust in a grain spout at Omaha recently serves again to emphasize the dust explosion hazard. The steady decline in the number of explosions of grain dust gives conclusive evidence that operators of grain handling plants are striving earnestly to keep their plants free from dust. The first essential to a destructive explosion of grain dust is the dust, but the next can be supplied through a friction fire, a broken electric light bulb, a spark from a bucket or other moving machinery, or even from the hob-nails in a workman's shoes. The dust is not very finicky about the character of the spark, but when the spark is exposed to a lot of fine grain dust suspended in air it blows up with ill-tempered fierceness.

The Urgent Need for Additional Storage Room

Even casual observers fully recognize that grain production is just as essential to the efficient conduct of modern warfare as guns. The Government persists in urging farmers to increase production of grain and many of the farmers are making an extra effort to sow the best seed obtainable but, unless ample storage facilities are provided to care for the surplus crops the well intentioned efforts of all concerned will be in vain.

The recent nation-wide survey made by the Department of Agriculture shows that the aggregate capacity of the grain storage facilities on February 16 was 1,602,258,000 bushels of which 75% is still occupied with old grain, in other words, only 410,223,000 bushels of bin space is vacant.

A study on page 277 this number discloses a most alarming condition and again emphasizes the pressing need for additional storage room to accommodate the new crops.

The weevil and other grain infesting insects have proved to the complete satisfaction of grain growers the extreme folly of storing good grain in barns and sheds. It is much cheaper to protect good grain already gathered from the fields than to expose it to the elements and the destructive bugs. More cannot be produced until another season, and that would be too long for our fighters to wait for food.

When the supervisors of our priority regulations come to recognize the pressing importance of producing more and more food now and taking care of all existing grain, the sooner will they be willing to grant priorities for all materials needed to repair and construct additional facilities for storing and caring for grain.

Grain merchants desirous of building new, supplementary and temporary storage bins owe it to themselves and the soldiers of the Allies to exercise extreme vigilance to care for our surplus crops. It is to the interest of all concerned that prospective improvers be supplied with all materials and equipment needed to provide such facilities and when they fully convince those in charge issuing priority orders the importance of ample storage facilities to protect all of the grain now under roof, as well as the coming crops, they will help the grain owners to get all of the supplies needed to construct ample facilities to protect all grain. More patience in filing definite information regarding the materials needed to construct supplementary facilities for protecting grain will bring results, but it will require patience and perseverance on the part of the contractors,

and the grain merchants if the desired results are obtained.

During 1941 nearly 100,000,000 bus. of additional storage was provided by the enterprising grain merchants of the U. S. A. but the needs of the grain handlers of 1942 demand a much greater increase in storage facilities if a substantial portion of the 1942 crops is to be given proper storage.

The C.C.C. has promised \$2.00 per bushel loans on soybeans and the farmers are selecting good seed and cleaning it thoroughly in the hope of producing the increased crop of beans urgently demanded by the Department of Agriculture. All seem to be anxious to cooperate to their full ability but, any hesitation to comply with the explicit requests of the priority supervisors will hamper the attainment of the desired results.

With only 25% of the nation's grain storage room still unoccupied something must be done quickly to provide facilities for caring for the crops of the greatly increased acreage now being sown or planned.

Where Will You Ship Your Soybeans?

Fulfillment of the government's demand for planting of 9,000,000 acres of soybeans this spring means straining all available storage and crushing capacity this fall, if the prospective 150,000,000 bu. commercial crop is to be processed into oil and meal. This fact was clearly exposed by speakers before the soybean session of the 8th annual Farm Chemurgic Council in Chicago, which is reported elsewhere in this number.

Soybean processors, feeling the patriotic urge to do all they possibly can to process the tremendous crop in prospect, and recognizing the vital economic necessity of their countrymen for needed fats and oils, look aghast at the limited capacities of their own and their brother's processing plants. Many of them would expand freely were it possible for them to get the necessary machinery. But expeller and screw press manufacturers also are limited in the number of machines they can produce under the demands of the greater immediate war effort.

Hopefully, then, the soybean processing industry, follows the rationalizing of the U. S. Regional Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory to find capacity to handle the prospective 150,000,000 bu. commercial crop. This agency places the national domestic soybean crushing capacity at 104,900,000 bus. annually, or, more roundly, 105,000,000 bus. This means 24 hour operation, 365 days a year, with a 5%

allowance for break-downs and maintenance.

So far, so good. Increases in seedings asked tend to follow the distribution of crushing capacity. A few of the soybean plants included in these totals are not located on railroad tracks, and must depend upon truck delivery for their beans. A few may not have the experienced manpower to operate at maximum capacity 24 hours per day. But virtually all of these plants and their owners have thorough experience in caring for and processing soybeans, and most have extensive storage facilities of their own, or reasonably ready access to suitable storage facilities.

But from this point the rationalizing begins. To make up the 45,000,000 bus. deficit in crushing capacity, the Laboratory depends upon an estimated 20,000,000 bus. of crushing capacity in cottonseed mills in the south which have crushed some soybeans in the past. With this in mind, the U. S. D. A. has asked that a fairly large percentage of the new crop of soybeans be planted in southern states. The poten-

tial crushing capacity, it is believed, may be expanded above that 20,000,000 bus. figure thru use of cottonseed crushing plants which are available but which never have been used for crushing soybeans. It is thought also that some of the northern beans may be shipped south for crushing in such plants.

However, disregarding these factors and accepting the estimated 20,000,000 bus. of crushing capacity available for soybeans in the south, there is still a 25,000,000 bus. deficit in soybean crushing capacity. Here the laboratory turns, quite justly, to the copra mills on the west coast. They are estimated able to crush 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 bus. annually. Copra is no longer available, so the estimate seems safe. The feed market formerly satisfied by copra meal is available to soybean meal. But experience and storage factors again enter the picture, and the estimate is still 12,000,000 bus. short of the projected 150,000,000 bus. commercial crop.

A part of this deficit might be made up by some additional copra crushing plants on the east coast and in the mid-west, and it is thought help might be available also from linseed crushing plants.

But U. S. D. A. has asked for sharp increases in the acres of flaxseed also, and in the acres devoted to peanuts. What is left in crushing capacity to handle the increased production of these oil bearing crops? Will linseed crushers, too, ask help from the copra mills?

We are not attempting to reach any conclusions. We seek simply to call attention to some of the factors which will affect final disposition of the projected soybean crop. Since surpluses have a way of backing up into the country, we suspect that a part of the problem is going to land right in the lap of the country elevator operator.

Howard Coonley, former president of the National Ass'n of Manufacturers and of the American Standards Ass'n, was called to Washington early this month to co-ordinate and implement the simplification and standardization program of W.P.B. The division he heads will take its place in the administrative set-up of W.P.B. as one of the branches of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation.

U. S. Grain Storage Capacity

Returns from all states in a 1942 nation-wide grain storage and stocks survey were made available April 3 by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. The survey, taken as of Feb. 16, shows the total rated storage capacity of the nation to be 1,602,258,000 bus. In a similar survey made last year as of March 1, the total rated capacity was 1,534,568,000 bus. Bulk storage capacity was reported at 1,272,078,000 bus. as compared with 1,196,840,000 reported last March.

Sacked storage capacity amounted to 315,313,000 bus. compared to 322,868,000 bus. enumerated in March, 1941. Crib capacity totaled 14,867,000 bus. this year and 14,860,000 bus. last year.

The increased capacity this year is the result of new construction in 1941 which became available for grain storage after the 1941 survey was made, and to a small extent, a more complete enumeration this year. The total capacity thus gained was more than enough to offset losses from destruction by fire and other causes and by the diversion of space to non-grain storage uses. It is estimated that the 1942 returns cover all but about one per cent of the nation's total rated grain storage capacity.

New construction either under way or planned as of Feb. 16 this year totaled 34,838,000 bus., a much smaller addition to storage capacity than the 71,224,000 bus. reported in 1941. Stocks of all grains (excluding ear corn), beans and flaxseed in storage totaled 955,343,000 bus. as of Feb. 16, 28% more than on March 1 last year when stocks totaled 748,474,000 bus.

A total of 21,962 establishments reported storage facilities in the 1942 survey. The 1941 survey covered 21,441 establishments. The survey covered all commercial storages, including idle establishments that could readily be operated. It did not include storage space on farms or steel bin storage owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania the survey covered all storages having a capacity of 2,000 bus. or more and storages having less than 2,000 bus. capacity where the operators normally handle grain in a commercial manner. This eliminated numerous small feed stores.

The survey was made this year by field representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Agricultural Marketing Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It was made at the request of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations and the Commodity Credit Corporation for a detailed picture of the United States grain storage situation prior to the start of the 1942 marketing season. All establishments storing wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, rice, flaxseed, soybeans, dry beans, and grain sorghums were covered in the survey. These establishments included elevators, warehouses, flour and feed mills, corn, soybean and flaxseed product plants, malting plants, breweries, distilleries, bean cleaning plants and rice mills.

Wheat stocks in all commercial storage positions totaled 593,877,000 bus. on Feb. 16, compared with 414,266,000 bus. on Mar. 1, 1941. Shelled corn totaled 116,317,000 bus., against 149,777,000 bus. last year.

Other commodities in storage at this time and on Mar. 1, 1941, were as follows: Ear corn, 3,907,000 bus., 5,287,000 bus.; oats, 41,845,000 bus., 32,801,000 bus.; barley, 46,907,000 bus., 36,055,000 bus.; rye, 21,635,000 bus., 11,942,000 bus.; rice, 15,994,000 bus., 20,162,000 bus.; flaxseed, 16,141,000 bus., 10,551,000 bus.; soybeans, 32,051,000 bus., 13,404,000 bus.; dry beans, 11,861,000 bus., 12,247,000 bus.; grain sorghums, 12,257,000 bus., 6,935,000 bus.

Unoccupied space on Feb. 16 was reported at 223,000 bus., as compared with 521,543,000 bus. on Mar. 1 last year. The difference of 646,915,000 bus. between total capacity and total stocks is not all available for storage as some working space is required.

Green Bug Devastating Winter Wheat Fields

Thousands of acres of spring oats and large areas of winter wheat in Texas have been destroyed by the depredations of the green bug, this spring. It may spread to Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, and seriously cut down the yield of the wheat crop.

The spring grain aphid, as it is known to entomologists, is most remarkable for its ability to multiply. One species of aphid at its normal rate of multiplication, unchecked, in a single season might give origin to 33,000,000,000,000,000,000 plant lice.

In experiments with a winged female in Indiana Professor Webster obtained 37 offspring within 18 days. The young that are first brought forth are in turn ready to reproduce in 5 or 6 days.

The insect breeds during the winter even when temperatures are below the freezing point, and in the early spring the eggs hatch, into a wingless insect that sucks plant juices and produces living young.

Their alarming destruction of crops is prevented by parasites developed in dry and warm weather. Lady beetles and their larvae have an insatiable appetite for green bugs, eating billions of them. Many are destroyed by a winged fly depositing an egg in the louse, to be hatched; and the fly cutting its way out attacks other bugs.



The Spring Grain Aphid (Green Bug) a, Wingless Female; b, Larva; c, Pupa. Circ. 85, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Box Car Door Widths

Grain & Feed Journals: Can you tell us what is the minimum width of box car doors currently used? We have a loading problem, and want to get equipment which will pass thru the doors of any size box car the railroads may choose to furnish under current transportation restrictions.—Edw. J. Funk and Sons, Kentland, Ind.

Ans.: Checking through records of facilities of all rail lines reveals the average box car door width to be 6 feet, and the average box car height to run from 8 feet to 9 feet 10 inches. Inside widths of box cars runs from a minimum of 8 feet 6 inches to 9 feet, depending upon the form of construction.

The Chicago & Northwestern R.R. has 938 presumably older type box cars with a car door opening width of 5 feet 6 inches but this is the narrowest width the records show in standard box cars.

The widths here mentioned, of course, apply only to box cars. Stock cars often have doors as narrow as 5 feet.

What Does It Take to Build an Elevator?

Grain & Feed Journals: What measures must we take if we wish to build an elevator today? How can we obtain repairs and improvements? Are we going to let millions of bushels of grain spoil in the fields for lack of harvesting machinery, or for lack of storage facilities?—Country Shipper.

Ans.: The War Production Board, which has taken over the Office of Production Management and its Priorities Division, controls most of the essential materials used in construction of both country and terminal grain elevators.

The owner and his contractor must fill out and file Form PD200 with the Washington office of WPB to get a project rating, and officials there will determine priorities they will allow for the job, depending upon necessity for it. In effect, WPB must be convinced that other facilities are insufficient at the location where the new construction is contemplated, and the new construction is necessary. The owner and his contractor must work together necessarily, because the contractor can assemble the necessary data on what is needed for construction.

Adding to an existing elevator by construction of an annex involves the same procedure as erecting new facilities.

The grain trade, the feed trade, and immediately allied industries associated with agriculture, still have their rating of A-10 under P-100, but this rating applies only to maintenance and repairs. Certain amounts of raw material are allocated to the manufacture of repair parts which may be sold under this rating. If a head shaft breaks, the elevator owner should be able to buy a new one immediately, provided he can find some jobber or manufacturer who has one in stock. The same is true of a motor, or any other part of an elevator involving the use of iron, steel, rubber, and other essential materials.

Manifestly, where new construction is contemplated, procedure should be started as quickly as possible to obtain job or project ratings. District offices of the Priorities Division of WPB normally have on hand a stock of Form PD 200, or one of these can be obtained readily by writing the WPB at Washington.

The availability of materials remains a factor after a rating is secured. Availability varies. For example, it has been almost impossible to buy nails except under top rating priorities. But greater quantities are being manufactured now and they have become more readily available.

It seems unlikely that the government would appeal for vastly increased acreages of essential foods and feedstuffs, only to let it rot in the fields.

But in building we no longer think in terms of cost; we think in terms of availability of materials. It would seem obvious therefore, that the best of care should be given to existing equipment and no chances taken on bearing, belt, motor or bin failures.

A grain elevator may have declined in value

on the books of a company following its regular procedure in allowing for depreciation. But if it is essential to its community (and what grain elevator isn't) the immediate value has increased materially thru the draining of available construction materials from the market.

Motor Repair Priority?

Grain & Feed Journals: Under what priority would we come to get a rating to receive some repairs for an electric motor?—Chas. E. Gallagher, Meriden, Ill.

Ans.: To get electric motor repairs for a grain elevator use the automatic form P100 under which a rating of A10 is given. Blanks may be obtained for P100 from the War Production Board, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Using this filled out form the elevator man shops around to find a supplier who has the needed material. The supplier will accept the form P100 as authority for delivering the repair.

If this is not satisfactory a request can be made to Washington for a Preference Rating, sending to Washington a form PD-1A, as explained on page 241 of Journals for Mar. 25.

Chicago, Ill.—A car of white corn sold here for \$1 per bu. on Mar. 18, the highest price since September, 1937.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 9, 10, 11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

Apr. 23, 24, 25. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Cal.

Apr. 26, 27. Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers Ass'n at Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Apr. 27, 28. National Co-operative Elevator Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Apr. 29. American Corn Millers Federation, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 4, 5—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

May 7. Texas Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

May 8, 9. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

May 11, 12. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Lora Locke Hotel, Dodge City, Kan.

May 13, 14. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 15, 16. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May 22. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 4, 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8, 9. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 12, 13. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

June 17-19. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, De Sota Hotel, Savannah, Ga.

June 18, 19. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 22, 23, 24. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y.

Ohio Dealers Change Convention Dates

The dates and place for the 63rd annual convention and exhibit of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n have been changed to Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O., June 18-19, announces Sec'y W. W. Cummings.

Regarding the program, still in preparation, Sec'y Cummings says: "The meeting will convene at 10 a. m., June 18, and be in session until 4:30 p. m., with an hour recess for lunch. The banquet will be the evening of June 18, with Dusty Miller as the speaker.

"President Sam Rice, and Executive Vice President Ray Bowden of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will tell us what to expect and prepare for in the near future. Men from different federal divisions will give additional information and their names will be announced soon."

Ottawa, Ont.—It was reported in the house of commons that Canada expects to sell its surplus oats, flaxseed and barley in the United States.

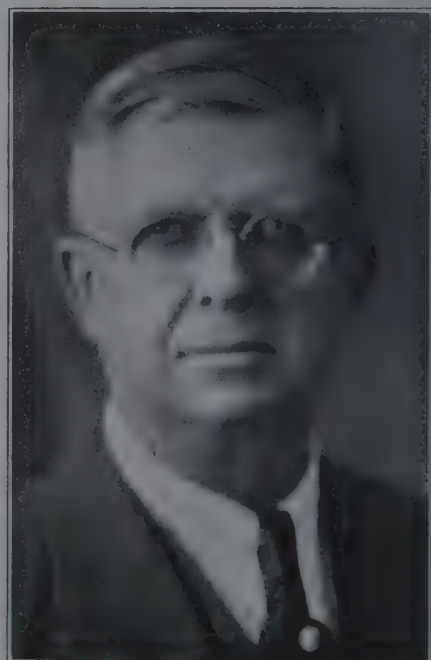
T. B. Armstrong Passes On

Thomas B. Armstrong, who was chief of the Kansas Grain Inspection Department from 1933 to 1937, and who served the department in various capacities for 20 years, passed away at St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, Kan., Mar. 27. He was 64 years old.

Mr. Armstrong was born in Illinois, the son of a physician who moved to Greenleaf, Kan., to take up a practice, and to raise his young son. In 1911 Tom Armstrong entered the grain business at Burr Oak, Kan., and soon expanded it to include lumber.

Mr. Armstrong entered the Kansas Grain Inspection Department in 1919 as chief clerk under J. S. Hart, now a prominent Kansas City grain dealer and former president of the Board of Trade.

From 1925 to 1927 Mr. Armstrong was supervising inspector for the state department. He served as assistant chief inspector until 1932. Then, for a very brief period, he entered the grain business, representing the Southwest Grain Co. In 1933 he was recalled by Governor Landon to head the department.



T. B. Armstrong, Kansas City, Kan., Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Cause of Cracks in Concrete Tanks

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:—In reference to the cracks in our tanks (see page 234 of *Journal* for March 25), it is a matter of conjecture as to what causes these cracks. We have had different experts look at these tanks and they have made all kinds of guesses, so it is almost impossible to determine just what is the cause. We are confident, however, that the foundation is not to blame, as it is intact, without any cracks, in fact, it is placed on solid rock.

The tanks of which we sent you a picture were constructed with flat steel bands or hoops, rather than the usual structural steel, and that perhaps may have some bearing on the case, but, on the other hand, our tanks at the Katy Elevator were constructed with the regular twisted structural steel, and they are cracking.

One strange feature is that at the Katy Elevator the tanks on the south end, which are exposed to the sun a great deal longer than the other tanks are, cracked much worse than the tanks on the north end, and, in fact, the further north the tanks are, the fewer cracks, so one expert advances the theory that the drastic changes to which these tanks are subjected, causing greater expansion and contraction, is the cause of the trouble.—The Ft. Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co., G. E. Blewett, Vice Pres. & General Mgr., Ft. Worth, Tex.



Geo. A. Wegener, Chicago, Ill.

Kansas Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals: Competition in southern Kansas has improved to a noticeable degree within the last few years. The line houses and independent grain dealers have come to realize the farmer-owned elevator is a permanent fixture in the grain trade. Likewise, the farmers' elevator has become convinced they cannot handle all of the business that comes to market. Therefore, 1942 should be the best year the grain trade as a whole has experienced financially in my time.

I can give you no authentic information as to the number of elevators in Kansas but would estimate it at a total of 2,000. My territory comprises the South of the Union Pacific East and West across the state or the south half. I have made an extensive check as to the elevators in my territory and would say it to be near 950. The Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has the insurance on 429 in our direct writing, which is divided as follows: farmers' elevators, 227; line house, 121; and independent elevators, 81.

The elevator labor situation is something that gives me much concern for 1942. The young men who have grown up with the business in and around the elevators are fast moving out. High wages at the defense industries have attracted many; the draft will take a heavy toll. We should not overlook the scarcity of electricians for the maintenance of our most common power for operation of our plants. This situation to me is most serious.—F. S. Rexford, Wichita, Kan.

Wegener Chicago Manager for Cleveland Grain Co.

Geo. A. Wegener has succeeded Geo. L. Stebins as manager of its Chicago office and representative on the floor for the Cleveland Grain Co.

Mr. Wegener has had long experience handling cash grain and futures on the Chicago Board of Trade. Starting as a boy with a receiving firm the marketing of grain had a strong appeal for him and developed into a lifetime career. He is well and favorably known in western market centers.

March Futures Trading

Futures trading in grains increased in March over February, but activity in most other commodities continued downward, fats and oils reaching very low levels, the Department of Agriculture said today.

On the Chicago Board of Trade transactions in grain aggregated 353,464,000 bus., an increase of 30 per cent compared with February, according to reports to the Commodity Exchange Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. The turnover in wheat futures was 120,092,000 bus., and in corn 103,242,000 bus. In futures contracts outstanding all grains except soybeans showed slight increases during the month.

Prices: All grain futures prices except corn showed further declines during the month, the May wheat future at Chicago closing at 125½ cents per bushel on March 31 compared to 129 on February 28. The May corn future closed at 88¾ cents compared with 87. May soybeans declined 5¾ cents to 190.

New Fireproof Elevator at Shelby, Mont.

The persistent urge of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. for greatly increased production of farm products combined with the large stocks of old grain still in store helps to emphasize the need for more modern storage bins to protect the 1942 crops from the elements and the grain infesting insects.

Well equipped elevators with ample storage bins located anywhere except on the top of a mountain should prove a profitable investment for every active grain dealer.

The location of the new elevator at Shelby, Mont., has the advantage that the grain can be held without first increasing the investment in grain by paying heavy freight charges to distant terminals.

Shelby is situated in Northwestern Montana near the Canadian border, at the crossing of two lines of the Great Northern Railroad. From this point grain may move east, west or south, as market conditions may dictate.

The structure consists of 14 tanks, 24 ft. in diameter and 110 ft. high, placed in two rows, and constructed of reinforced concrete. Longitudinally the tanks are spaced 30 ft. center to center, except the first four tanks, which are spread 35 ft. 6 ins., center to center, thereby forming the workhouse in between tanks. Besides the 14 cylindrical bins there are 11 pocket bins and 5 inner bins in the storage.

In the head house are 14 small bins, 7 above and 7 below the cleaner floor making the total storage capacity 732,000 bus. The head house extends 66 ft above top of tanks, and is 20x44 ft. On one side of head house is a truck shed housing a 34 ft. 10 in., 30-ton truck scale provided with a double pneumatic dump and an adjacent scaleman's office. On other side of head house is the car unloading facility equipped with a double automatic power shovel to discharge the grain into a steel and concrete receiving hopper.

The truck receiving leg elevates the grain to top of head house, discharging into the 3,000-bu. garner or by-passed around into a small bin from which it is distributed to the storage conveyor belt or to several bins in the head house.

The track receiving leg elevates the grain to top of head house, discharging into the 3,000-bu. garner, from which grain flows into the 2,500-bu. scale hopper, and from this thru distributor into bin in head house, to the storage conveyor belt or to the car-loading spout.

The storage conveyor is a 30-in belt equipped with a self-propelling tripper, discharging grain into storage bins. A daylight type of gallery runs the full length of storage bins. Under the tanks is a concrete tunnel housing a 24-in. shipping belt conveyor, which discharges grain into either one of the two legs.

About half way up in the head house is the cleaner floor, housing a No. 11 warehouse separator. The seven bins below the cleaner floor discharge above first floor and to either one of the two legs.

For the convenience of the operators a modern electric manlift runs from first floor up to machinery head floor; and for safety a basket-type steel fire escape ladder is placed at the end of storage tanks.

Signal and telephone systems were installed throughout, as well as a sweeper and dust collecting system. The storage tanks are also provided with the Zeleny Thermometer System, with its reading room adjacent to gallery.

The plant was designed and erected for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n by the Ryan Construction Co.

See illustration on outside front cover.

The corn production goal for 1942 will require planting of 92½ to 95 million acres, against 87,200,000 acres in 1941.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Petersburg, Ind.—Growing wheat along the Wabash, White and Patoka Rivers, recently covered by high water, was not materially damaged and the yield is expected to be equal to that of last year.—W.B.C.

Boonville, Ind.—Meadows in Warrick County and adjoining counties are looking good at this time. Farmers are certain that the yield of both timothy and alfalfa hay in this section will be equal to that of last year.—W.B.C.

Chandler, Ind.—Growing wheat in Warrick county is looking fine. Recent rains have greatly helped the crop, as the rainfall for this section was far behind the average for last year. Many of the farmers in Warrick county will plant large acreage of corn this year.—W.B.C.

Kansas City, Mo.—Only a small amount of volunteer wheat has been left for a grain crop in Kansas and Oklahoma, according to the monthly Santa Fe railroad report. Most of it has been plowed under before the recent AAA ruling which permitted the harvest of such wheat conditionally without penalty to complying farmers.

Grandview, Ind.—Owing to the fact that recent rises in the Ohio river have caused much of the lowlands to be flooded, it is feared that corn planting will be greatly delayed this spring. In Spencer county it is believed the usual acreage will be planted. Recent rains have brought out the meadows and a good yield of timothy hay is expected.—W.B.C.

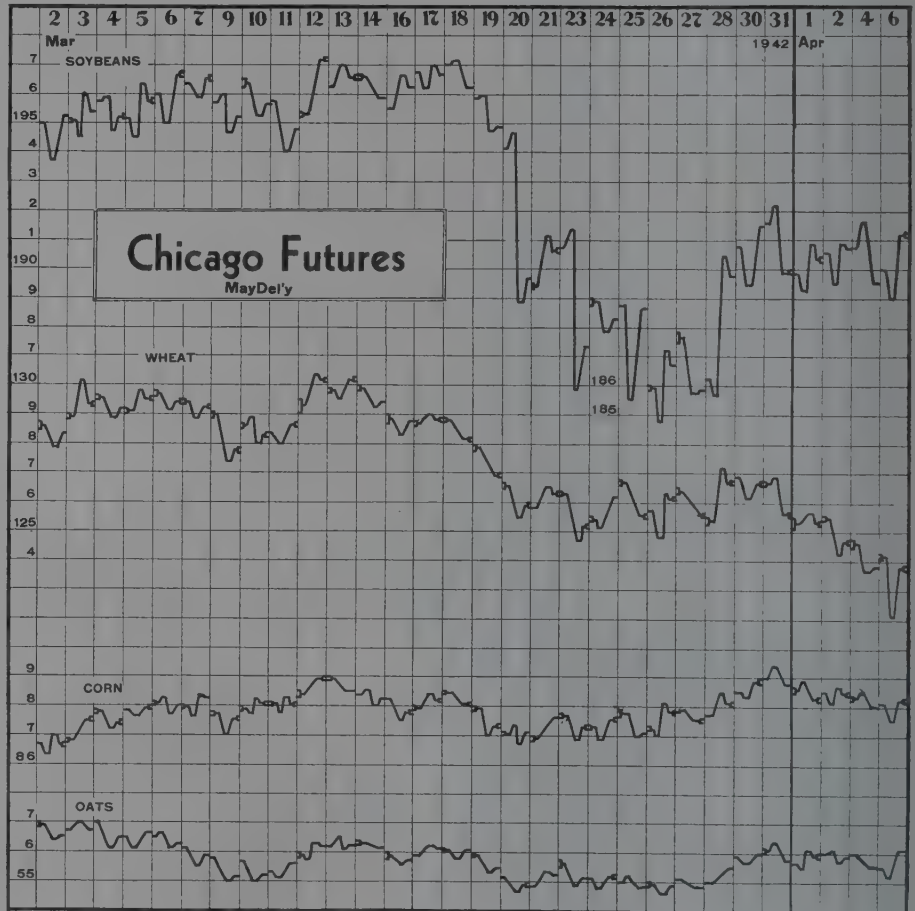
Winchester, Ind., Apr. 4.—We are very late in this part of Indiana getting our oats sown. Here it is April 4, don't think 10% of the oats crop is in the ground. We have had so much rain, but the country needed it, water level was getting low. If we have favorable weather in the next ten days there will be more oats than was sown last year and a large corn and soybean crop put out.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 26.—Increase of nearly a million acres in soybeans grown for all purposes, according to the indications of the March Intentions Survey of the Illinois and U. S. Depts. of Agriculture. Other major changes in-

clude an increase of 382,000 acres in corn, a decrease of 149,000 acres in oats, and an indicated reduction of over a half million acres in winter wheat. The prospective soybean acreage this year is 3,703,000 acres, an increase of 35 per cent over the 2,743,000 acres planted for all purposes in 1941.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agri. Statistician, Ill. and U. S. Depts. of Agri.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 4.—Illinois growers are planning to increase their corn acreage 5% over last year. In recent years there has been a

heavy decrease in acreage planted to white corn; some sections that used to be heavy producers of white corn have cut their acreage as much as 80% to 90%. The principal reason is the increased yields of hybrid yellow corn and lack of suitable white hybrid. Consequently, supplies have been dwindling and premiums over yellow steadily increasing. With some improved white hybrid seed now available, growers should find it very attractive to increase their white corn acreage, taking the high premiums into consideration.—Baldwin Elevator Co.



Kansas Crops

By F. S. REXFORD

After the many years of drouth and poor crops, Kansas has staged a wonderful comeback. It is almost solely an agricultural state, wheat being the major crop. In 1940 we produced 150 millions of bushels of wheat, while in 1941 we produced 179 million bushels, and with this the largest sorghum crop in the history of the state. During the drouth period, herds of livestock were almost depleted. Today our fields are well stocked with cattle and sheep, in our pens a noticeable increase of hogs and large flocks of chickens and turkeys.

1941 was a big year for the grain operators of our state. The Southwest enjoyed a large building boom of both grain elevators and additional storage. 95% of this construction was of concrete, of which the capacity was about 50-50 at the terminals and in the country. The Grain Dealers Mutual is writing the lion's share of the insurance on this new construction.

Our growing crop condition for the west half of the state (which consists of our large wheat acreage) is by far the best we have ever experienced. We have an abundance of subsoil moisture and on March 25 there was a good general rain over the entire western part of the state. I have seen more acres seeded and growing, but never have I seen a 100% condition over such a vast area. On Dec. 1 the growing condition was 92 to 100% of normal for 6,899,000 acres of our total of 10,500,000 seeded. It so happens that this large acreage of good wheat comprises the once famous Dust Bowl.

Our elevators, terminal, mill and country are filled to capacity. The amount of wheat on the farms is astounding. We have several sections where they report 30, 40 and 50% and only about 70 days before the 1942 harvest. With all of our present storage filled, what will we do with our 200,000,000 crop?

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

			Wheat																					
	Option	Low	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 6	Apr. 7											
Chicago	134½	106½	125½	126½	125½	126½	126½	125½	125½	124½	123½	123½	123½											
Winnipeg	82½	76½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½											
Minneapolis	129	105½	118½	119½	118½	119½	119½	118½	118½	117½	117½	117½	117½											
Kansas City	127½	105	118½	118½	118½	119½	119½	118½	118½	117½	117½	116½	116½											
Duluth, durum	122½	103½	117½	118½	118½	120	119½	118½	118½	118½	118½	117½	118											
Milwaukee	134½	109	125½	126½	125½	126½	126½	125½	125½	124½	123½	123½	123½											
Corn																								
Chicago	91½	72½	87½	87½	87½	88	88½	88½	88½	88½	88	88½	88½											
Kansas City	86½	67½	82½	83	83	83½	84½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½											
Milwaukee	91½	72½	87½	87½	87½	88	88½	88½	88½	88½	88	88½	88½											
Oats																								
Chicago	60½	41½	54½	54½	54½	55½	56	55½	55½	55½	55½	56½	56½											
Winnipeg	51½	38½	50½	50½	51	50½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½											
Minneapolis	56½	41½	51½	51½	51½	51½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½											
Milwaukee	60½	41½	54½	55	54½	55½	56	55½	55½	55½	55½	56½	56½											
Rye																								
Chicago	92½	63½	78	78½	78½	79½	80	79½	79½	78½	77½	78½	78											
Minneapolis	87½	59½	73½	74½	74	75½	75½	75½	75½	74½	73½	74½	74											
Winnipeg	67½	52½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65½	65½	65½	64	64½	64½	65½											
Duluth	87½	69	73½	74½	73½	75½	75½	75½	75	74½	73½	74½	74											
Barley																								
Minneapolis	68	53	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	59	58½	59	59	59½	59½											
Winnipeg	64½	49½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½											
Soybeans																								
Chicago	203½	139½	185½	186½	185½	189½	191½	189½	190½	190½	189½	191½	190½											
Canada Exchange			87½	87½	87	87	86½	86½	86½	88½	88½	87	87											

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Des Moines, Ia. — Seventy-two carloads of wheat, or approximately 108,000 bus., have been shipped into Iowa under the wheat feeding program, H. L. Dietrich, member of the state AAA com'te, reported.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 27.—Millers of winter wheat in Ontario are still having a bad time trying to obtain their requirements. Farmers are either feeding their winter wheat to animals or the supply is even smaller than was estimated. The effect on the flour business is that millers accustomed to producing a brand comprising 100 per cent winter wheat flour are now being compelled to blend eastern and western wheat flour and they fear that this will be harmful to the market for Ontario winter wheat in the future. Prices for Ontario winter wheat are at the ceiling level so that there is nothing in the price situation to induce the growers to withhold supplies.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,510	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Oct. 11	59,115	40,329	18,289	20,834	10,833
Oct. 18	51,803	40,148	16,274	19,989	10,193
Oct. 25	51,550	41,304	16,765	20,081	9,617
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Nov. 8	53,592	42,348	16,924	20,827	9,548
Nov. 15	52,968	42,254	16,694	21,257	9,432
Nov. 22	54,407	40,090	16,941	21,200	9,532
Nov. 29	50,385	42,446	15,668	20,888	9,046
Dec. 6	49,251	42,915	14,069	15,301	9,012
Dec. 13	49,908	43,432	13,402	19,225	6,992
Dec. 20	40,058	43,725	12,832	19,238	6,893
Dec. 27	39,077	44,586	12,014	19,566	6,888
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	36,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733
Jan. 17	34,854	55,212	12,453	23,268	6,406
Jan. 24	36,400	61,696	12,853	24,887	6,525
Jan. 31	35,395	65,190	12,269	26,702	6,889
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Feb. 14	34,742	65,726	12,346	27,257	6,872
Feb. 21	34,255	65,673	12,436	27,353	7,100
Feb. 28	34,087	66,928	12,393	28,504	7,195
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Mar. 14	34,824	67,530	12,621	29,381	7,260
Mar. 21	35,602	68,905	12,134	29,495	6,880
Mar. 28	36,090	68,597	12,209	29,548	6,852
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060

Soybeans Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	447,000	666,000	476,000	100,000
Milwaukee	4,230	45,120	.....	.....
Minneapolis	7,500	1,500	.....	25,200
Omaha	16,500	42,000	.....	.....
Peoria	145,000	201,700	127,750	371,200
St. Joseph	18,000	85,500	1,500	.....
St. Louis	24,000	8,000	11,200	8,000

Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	14,325	12,140	.....	.....
Chicago	1,108,000	1,076,000	412,000	307,000
Ft. Worth	51,200	4,800	20,800	4,800
Hutchinson	17,600	4,800	.....	.....
Kansas City	363,200	86,400	291,200	33,600
Milwaukee	2,191,180	2,474,200	938,000	1,922,925
Minneapolis	2,497,800	2,827,100	2,322,200	2,567,000
Omaha	217,600	21,958	203,200	9,600
Peoria	302,000	293,400	120,400	150,400
St. Joseph	33,250	5,250	.....	1,750
St. Louis	225,600	173,200	51,200	44,800
Superior	127,447	85,212	363,746	93,952

C. C. C. Corn Holdings Diminishing

The quantity of corn sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation has been reduced considerably since the heavy sales made during January. Smaller sales are largely the result of action taken by the Commodity Credit Corporation to restrict sales of corn to purchasers other than those needing corn for immediate consumption. On March 14, about 79 million bushels remained in Government ownership. On that date 167 million bushels of old corn remained sealed on farms and 95 million bushels of 1941 corn had been sealed, reports the U. S. D. A.

Stocks of privately owned corn in terminal elevators are now about the largest since 1934. At the beginning of the present marketing year (Oct. 1), commercial stocks of corn totaled 39 million bushels, of which 16 million were privately owned. Since Oct. 1 privately owned stocks have been increasing, while Government stocks have not changed greatly. Of the total of 63 million bushels of commercial stocks in mid-March, about 43 million bushels were privately owned.

Corn sold by the CCC and redeemed by farmers, monthly, 1941-42

Month	Sold by the CCC 1,000 bus.	Redeemed by farmers 1939 and 1940 corn 1,000 bus.
October	6,613	14,008
November	3,868	3,330
December	9,689	2,764
January	49,049	4,640
February	7,479	4,487
March 1-14	3,891	3,377

Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	185,909	321,133	.....	.....
Chicago	6,766,000	8,799,000	5,736,000	4,179,000
Ft. Worth	198,000	45,000	124,500	87,000
Hutchinson	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Kan. City	3,238,500	1,021,700	1,935,000	186,000
Milwaukee	849,400	922,250	679,900	156,000
Minneapolis	1,942,500	1,099,500	1,296,000	688,500
Omaha	2,150,993	969,076	2,840,338	756,622
Peoria	3,674,200	2,334,266	1,577,500	1,092,766
St. Joseph	693,000	217,500	313,500	196,500
St. Louis	2,236,000	1,183,500	994,500	396,000
Superior	608,985	333,201	11,230	1,573
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....

Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	38,581	52,925	.....	800
Chicago	174,000	52,000	211,000	170,000
Ft. Worth	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	51,000	1,500	52,500	.....
Milwaukee	27,180	40,770	164,405	12,000
Minneapolis	762,000	691,500	333,000	304,500
Omaha	84,000	.....	107,933	85,400
Peoria	87,600	79,200	8,400	13,200
St. Joseph	1,500	.....	3,000	.....
St. Louis	91,500	94,500	55,500	34,500
Superior	79,619	23,908	86,108	16,750

Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	89,906	89,243	.....	.....
Boston	4,000	7,600	.....	.....
Chicago	1,177,000	1,374,000	1,749,000	1,226,000
Ft. Worth	150,000	68,000	40,000	42,000
Kansas City	263,000	102,000	240,000	44,000
Milwaukee	22,600	58,760	77,900	55,100
Minneapolis	2,124,000	1,604,250	2,101,500	1,593,000
Omaha	372,000	94,000	324,185	78,850
Peoria	124,000	207,200	82,800	165,000
St. Joseph	342,000	308,000	190,000	34,000
St. Louis	376,000	270,000	308,000	278,000
Superior	.....	7,900	12,038	4,859

No Track Delivery on Chicago Futures

The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on Mar. 31 adopted the following resolution: WHEREAS, the Nation is at war, and

WHEREAS, there is, and will continue to be, a critical shortage in the storage space available in public warehouses in the City of Chicago, and

WHEREAS, it is unpatriotic to use railroad box cars for the purpose of storing grain, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago finds that an emergency exists; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that under the provisions of Rule 251 the Board of Directors declares that Rule 282 providing for the regular delivery of contract grades of grain in cars on track during the last three business days in the month in satisfaction of contracts for future delivery made on this Exchange be, and it hereby is, set aside, and until further action by the Board of Directors no delivery of grain in railroad box cars on track in Chicago in satisfaction of futures contracts will be permitted.

To Increase War Crops

Two important amendments in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program to get increased production of "war crops" in 1942 in areas particularly adapted to such crops have been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

The amendments are intended to stimulate especially the production of oil crops, to supplement imports of oil drastically cut by war in the Far East. The amendments apply particularly to flaxseed and soybeans, grown principally in West and Midwest areas, but other war crops are included. They are peanuts (for oil), castor beans, sugar beets, dry field peas, dry beans, canning peas, canning tomatoes, fiber flax and hemp.

At least a 10 per cent increase in 1942 production over that of 1941 is called for in the case of each of the war crops.

The amendments aim at (1) expansion of war crop acreage wherever necessary to increase production for 1942, and (2) continuation of soil-building practices to increase production for 1943 and the duration of the war through increased yields per acre.

The first amendment extends the list of crops and land uses which may be used to meet the requirement that 20 per cent of the farm's cropland be devoted to soil building crops. Added to the list are grasses and legumes seeded with flax, peas or small grains as a nurse crop. However, the extent to which these crops qualify depends upon the acreage of the war crops grown on the farm.

The second amendment is directed at peanut growing areas, where the soil building program requires that cooperators devote a minimum of 25 per cent of their farm's cropland to erosion resisting crops.

Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	1,428,695	1,686,808	1,425,875	1,077,671
Boston	150,008	884,666	515,987	1,249,207
Chicago	576,000	765,000	2,854,000	1,123,000
Ft. Worth	231,000	204,400	588,000	564,200
Hutchinson	1,070,600	950,600	.....	.....
Kan. City	3,426,800	2,335,200	1,541,525	2,655,805
Milwaukee	1,570	21,980	28,000	67,200
Min'polis	7,671,000	4,548,000	3,618,000	1,774,500
Ogden, Utah	411,000	488,000	420,000	117,000
Omaha	753,993	611,507	396,660	601,854
Peoria	90,000	120,900	228,200	147,300
St. Joseph	419,200	304,000	259,200	300,800
St. Louis	751,500	930,000	720,000	1,230,000
Superior	1,839,079	1,343,864	332,860	152,436
Wichita	760,000	1,423,500	812,800	987,000

Pacific Grain Co. Builds at Webster, S. D.

The Pacific Grain Co. has remodeled one of its two elevators at Webster, S. D., adding to the structure to create a combination grain elevator, feed grinding and mixing plant, warehouse and sales room fully adapted to the economic changes which have turned South Dakota elevators into community service centers.

Webster, a city of 2,200 people on the Milwaukee Coast Line railway in the Dakota Hills Lake Region, serves a trade territory rich in dairying and livestock, as well as grain. Hence the need for a diversified elevator service, and for a warehouse and sales room as a part of the facilities.

THE TWO-STORY warehouse, office, and sales room fits snugly between the elevator and the feed plant, connecting with both for efficient supervision of activities in each division. It has a full basement, with lavatories, wash rooms, etc., and a steam heating plant which provides heat for the mill as well as the office building.

The office and sales room is located on the first floor of this building. Display racks and shelving have been installed in the sales room for prominent display of Producer poultry, dairy, turkey, and pig feeds which the company manufactures; and for retail items like flour, twine, salt, seeds, and poultry remedies and supplies.

THE OFFICE is in the back part of this room, and separated from it by high counter. Behind this counter the book work is done. Also in the office part of this room is the beam of a 30-ton truck scale installed in the elevator driveway.

Over the office and sales room is a large wareroom in which stocks of sacked feeds, seeds, and retail merchandise is kept.

The company's old elevator was completely remodeled and fitted with new machinery to become a part of the inter-connected group of buildings. The new equipment includes legs, motors, drives, a Strong-Scott manlift, two air dumps, a receiving pit, and a 30 ton motor truck scale in the driveway. Also included was a seed cleaner for custom cleaning field seeds.

One of the air lifts for dumping trucks is a Strong-Scott, the other a Winters. Purpose of two dumps is to empty both long and short trucks thru the same dump sink.

THE FEED GRINDING and mixing building is a model of completeness. Attached to its side is a lean-to driveway with a 10 ton scale for receiving grists and custom grinding. There is a truck lift to dump both ear corn and small grain, both of which are carried by drag feeders to elevator legs, and returned by gravity to processing machines.

The attrition mill on the elevator workfloor is run by two 40-h.p. motors, and is fitted with a Strong-Scott scalper and feeder, and a blower system to collect the meal and spout it to bins.

Either attrition mill or hammer mill grinding is available to the company's customers. In the basement is a Jacobson hammer mill, driven by a 60 h.p. motor, and receiving its grist from separate drag feeders handling ear corn and small grains so that these may be fed together into its feed throat.

The hammer mill as well as the attrition mill has a meal collector on the roof of the feed plant, from which meal drains by gravity to bulk bins, sacking bins, or to other machines for further processing.

A pre-mixer in the basement blends feed ingredients that are used in small quantities with bulkier ingredients, which in turn are blended with other feed ingredients in the 1-ton mixer on the feed mill work floor. The Strong-Scott pre-mixer assures even distribution of products like minerals and fish oils thru the final products, when these are delivered from the large mixer to bulk bins or sacking bins.

Ground products can be pulverized to an exceedingly fine state by a special pulverizer in

the basement, which is a small but very sturdy hammer mill; and freed from fiber by finishing reels at the top of the building.

Cracked grains are produced by a cutter in the basement. Speed reducing equipment fits this machine for cutting either corn or wheat. The cracked product is elevated to the top of the building where it runs over a grader which aspirates it and separates it into three grades, and delivers it to separate service bins by gravity.

Legs in the mill building inclose rubber covered belting from Strong-Scott Co., and Nott Co. These belts carry new types of buckets designed to meet the lofting problems set up by the different products handled.

All machines, as well as the legs, are driven by individual enclosed G.-E. and Fairbanks-Morse motors, the legs being driven thru Strong-Scott head drives. A Strong-Scott manlift speeds passage of workmen between floors of the feed plant.

Electrical controls for all machinery in the entire plant are assembled on a panel in a dust-tight room which is a part of the office.

Remodeling of the elevator and construction of the mill building, the office, and the warehouse was done by T. E. Ibberson Co. Neatness is characteristic of the work, as exemplified in the close fittings, systematic, planned controls for machinery, and the white enamel finish on workfloors, and in the office and sales room.

The combined plant is surrounded with plenty of parking space to accommodate customers, and is the company's principal place of business in Webster. The company's second elevator, across the tracks from this plant, is used only for grain storage.

The company moved trained feed men to Webster to insure a dependable product right from the start. Clifford Brolin is local manager of the properties.

War Production Board has asked 12 of the largest whisky distillers to operate six 24-hour days in April on war production. They will make crude rye and bourbon whisky, which will then be redistilled into industrial alcohol.

Can You Get All Materials for Building?

Government agencies, somewhat belatedly for some parts of the country, are expressing more and more concern over the need for storage for the new grain crops ahead. R. B. Bowden, executive vice president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, currently advises:

"Government agencies are increasingly interested in facilities available to grain storage in 1942. It is understood that the government has arranged for construction plans for additional storage space which would require the very minimum of materials under War Production Board priorities, and that these plans will be made available without cost to warehousemen who may want to add to their facilities. There is, so far as we can learn, no intention on the part of the government agencies themselves to build their own storage.

"If you contemplate new construction," Mr. Bowden cautions, "be sure you have the priorities to all materials you will need for the entire construction before you begin; and be sure that, with the priorities in hand, you can get the materials. There have been a few instances where firms started to build, getting priorities as they went along, only to find that complete inability to get some items held up everything at an embarrassing stage of the work. Many firms are obtaining project ratings before they begin to build."

Argentina Needs More Storage Room

The Government has been asked for another 24 million pesos for building further storage accommodation. The country has, between maize, wheat, linseed and oats, something like 25 million tons of grain which should be carefully stored in provision of very active demand after the war. We have not the slightest chance of finding proper storage for more than 10 per cent, if that, of this huge quantity. There is nothing left to do but to shrug our shoulders and allow the grain slowly to deteriorate and rot before our eyes.—*Times of Argentina.*

The Millers National Federation will meet Apr. 29 and 30, at Chicago.



Pacific Grain Co.'s combined grain and feed plant at Webster, S. D.

Soybean Men at Chemurgic Conference Concerned with Production

Soybean processors, growers, and country elevator operators turned out en masse for the soybean session of the eighth annual Chemurgic Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science, held in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, the afternoon of Mar. 27. This session was a part of the three day gathering of the National Farm Chemurgic Council Mar. 25-27.

DAVID G. WING, president of the American Soybean Ass'n, Mechanicsburg, O., presided.

GLEN G. McILROY, Irwin, O., a director and first president of the American Soybean Ass'n, delivered an experienced paper on the part of the soybean in war.

GEORGE M. STRAYER, sec'y of the American Soybean Ass'n, Hudson, Ia., had Soybean Developments in the Midwestern States, as the subject of his paper, which was read by Joe Johnson, Champaign, Ill., vice president of the Illinois Farm Chemurgic Com'te. This paper studied the prospective crop, available processing capacity, and markets for soybean products, particularly soybean meal and flour.

J. L. CARTTER, of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Ill., studied progress in development of types of soybeans for industrial uses. He told of crossing various varieties of soybeans to increase the percentage of oil, and the iodine index value of the oil. Dunfield, he mentioned as producing the largest quantity of oil, around 22 per cent, but this oil, unfortunately, has a low iodine index number, which makes it unsuited to industrial uses. He mentioned a new variety, as yet unnamed, which in two years of tests has stood head and shoulders above its competition in percentage of oil, and iodine index value of the oil. This variety must go thru another two years of testing before release for general commercial production, he said.

DR. W. L. BURLISON, Urbana, Ill., conducted the Question Box, a feature of the meeting. The Question Box panel was made up of G. G. McIlroy, Dr. J. W. Hayward, J. E. Johnson, and Dr. Cartter. Response to questions, asked by both Dr. Burlison, and by delegates in the audience, gave the following information:

JOE JOHNSON: The McClave soybean is 3 per cent lower in its oil content than accepted varieties of yellow soybeans. It is not wanted by soybean processors, and has no place on farms.

DR. CARTTER: New varieties of soybeans are constantly being developed at universities and experiment stations. The future holds great promise of developing and fixing characteristics sought by industry.

MR. JOHNSON: Soybeans are subject to some diseases, notably stem blight, leaf blight, charcoal rot, Fusarium rot, and Mosaic virus. We hope in the near future to establish a 10-year fellowship at a midwestern university for the study of soybean diseases.

MR. McILROY: The biggest yields of soybeans come from rows 21 to 24 inches apart. Row planting at such width produces more than solid drilling, or broadcast sowing. Soybeans may be planted with wheat or corn drills when these are properly adjusted.

WALTER FLUMERFELT, Waterloo, Ia.: We have found by practical experience that drills should be set to drop the seed soybeans $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart in the drill row.

MR. JOHNSON: While the 50.73 bus. per acre record yield of Paul Westbrecker is vir-

tually impossible in commercial production, farm averages of 35 to 40 bus. are practical.

DEAN BUCHANAN, Iowa State College, Ames: We expect to see Iowa's flat land diverted this year from production of oats to production of soybeans, except where oats are used as a nurse crop, under impetus from the present demand.

MR. McILROY: Planting of soybeans in rows 42 inches apart allows use of corn machinery for cultivation, but such planting does not efficiently use the land, since yields are reduced by 3 or 4 bus. per acre. We will try this year to plant in rows 28 inches apart, which will allow use of beet cultivators.

DR. HAYWARD: While the rated national soybean processing capacity of 104,000,000 bus. annually can be expanded by use of cottonseed oil mills, copra mills, and possibly by the linseed mills in the north, our major problem lies in storage and drying facilities. Beans carrying more than 12 to 13 per cent moisture need to be dried before being processed.

DAVID G. WING: All seed soybeans should be inoculated, even if planted on land which has raised soybeans before. Inoculation is cheap insurance.

DR. CARTTER: No effort has been made to develop soybeans producing oil with a low iodine number, because oil with a high number can be separated into its high and low factors. This insures sufficient oil with a low iodine number to satisfy the demand for edible oils.

Soybeans are being reclassified according to whether they are early, medium, or late in maturity. The short growing season will allow only the early varieties to mature in northern sections.

DR. HAYWARD: A large quantity of meal will follow the increased production and processing of soybeans demanded by our war

effort. Unquestionably a large part of this will go into quadrupled production of soy flour, but industrial developments for consumption of meal move slowly, and cannot be expected to take more than 100,000 bus., which is small. In feed circles soybean meal may be expected to replace fish meal, because fishing has been reduced to the vanishing point. Feed circles must be depended upon to move most of the meal. While it is true that American live stock receives not more than half the protein which good feeding practice demands, here, too, acceptance moves slowly; and we must keep in mind greater competition from Argentine linseed meal, and domestic production of linseed meal which also will seek outlet in the feed field.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Gypsy Trucker Delivers Sawdust for Beans

Altho we hear less and less about fraud by gypsy truckers in the grain trade, because grain dealers are up on their toes and practically none of them will take a chance on the check of an unknown trucker, or sell to a trucker without recording all details regarding the transaction, including the license and public service permit numbers of the truck, gypsy truckers are still about.

A wholesale grocer at Monett, Mo., discovered this when he bought 100 sacks of Colorado pinto beans at 50c per cwt. under the market. He gave his check for \$450 to "J. E. Williams," who promptly cashed it at the local bank and drove away.

When the wholesale grocer examined his purchase more thoroly he discovered that the closely woven sacks were filled with sawdust, screenings and gravel, covered with a 6 to 8 inch layer of good quality pinto beans on the top.

Recapped tires to the number of 470,317 have been allotted by the O.P.A. for distribution during April. The April quota for new tires is only 101,636, while in April, 1941, 2,816,000 new and 433,000 recapped tires were sold. The list of eligibles has been expanded to include salesmen and farmers.



The Panel and the Chairman at the Soybean Session. Seated, l. to r.: Dr. J. W. Hayward, A.-D.-M. Co., Minneapolis; Dr. W. L. Burlison, University of Illinois, Urbana; Joe Johnson, farm manager, Champaign, Ill. Standing, l. to r.: G. G. McIlroy, Irwin, O., director, American Soybean Ass'n; Dr. J. L. Cartter, U. S. Regional Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory, Urbana, Ill.; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, O., president, American Soybean Ass'n.

Soybeans in War and Defense

By G. G. McILROY, Director, American Soybean Ass'n

The late A. M. Loomis said: "One of the forgotten items of American political and business economics has been the production of fats and oils and of oil bearing materials. While American industrial users have combed the far reaches of the world for oil and oil bearing materials, only waste and neglect have marked the domestic production of these materials."

"The United States has reached the position of the largest consumer of animal and vegetable fats in the world. The manufacture of industrial products and food products in which oils and fats are used have become outstanding domestic industries. Yet these industries are dependent upon imported raw materials to a greater extent than any other domestic industry of comparable size. The sum total of dollar value of fats and oils imports is the largest item in our import commerce. Our whole public is equally dependent on these foreign supplies. We actually need today an increase of two billion pounds per year in our domestic production in order to be safely self sufficient—able to withstand a Pacific coast blockade."

Later in the same meeting, our President Wheeler McMillen, said, "We can be licked . . . for the lack of fats and oils, for the lack of any one of a dozen commodities, no matter how many battleships and how many airplanes we may have."

The Domestic Fats & Oils Conference never accomplished what was desired principally because increased domestic production conflicted with the administration's Reciprocal Trade Agreement program.

Now we are in the very situation our able farm leaders have predicted and were trying to prevent. Reciprocal Trade Agreements have been relegated for the duration and it is the farmer's responsibility to meet the situation.

Those of us who can assist increased production of fats and oils are enlisted "for the duration."

We are asked for 9,000,000 acres of the soybeans, 54 per cent more than last year. Such increased production involves far reaching problems.

First, we must have the available acreage.

We must have sufficient seed of the proper germinating qualities and of varieties of recognized merit.

Sufficient production machinery is needed; also harvesting machinery.

Then we must know that there is sufficient storage at harvest time. Later, storage between the harvesting time and processing.

Sufficient processing capacity, storage for oil, and storage for meal is needed. Finally, market for oil.

Last but not least, the market for the meal.

Our Department of Agriculture and Office of Production Management, by changing the attitude of the Triple A toward the soybean, and by guaranteeing a liberal price for the 1942 crop, have already provided available acreage. This acreage will be planted if we are favored with a normal spring. But bear in mind that for five years in succession the nation has been blessed with favorable weather conditions. Sooner or later the law of averages must apply itself. This spring may be excessively wet. If so, it is possible that not only part of our soybean crop will never be planted but other needed crops will be curtailed.

If we produce a lot of soybeans and fail to get them harvested we have not done our job. With continued favorable weather throughout October we could harvest our increased 1942 crop conveniently and completely. But we cannot always count on the weatherman's cooperation.

For the increased crop we should have 30

per cent more harvesting capacity. That is impossible. I believe growers should use an early variety on one portion of their acreage and a later or late type of soybean on the balance of the acreage. In Ohio last year earlier soybeans like Mingo, were harvested completely before our latest bean, the Scioto, was sufficiently dry to allow combining. This made it possible on farms, where the acreage had been divided, to use the same combine more days and to harvest more beans with no increase in investment.

Storage facilities will be in demand. If we have our enlarged crop as planned, and weather conditions permit, it is going to be no small problem for the country elevator, the railroads and the processors to handle them.

Under the ever normal granary system we have increased greatly the grain storage capacity of our country, yet under present war conditions storage space is in heavy demand. Our processors are making every effort; our railroads, already overloaded, will respond to the best of their ability, but we cannot hope for the impossible. It will be impossible to handle the mammoth proposed crop in a normal manner. Individual farmers may well give serious thought to making all possible storage space on his own property available.

The market for the oil is here and will remain. Fats and oils are vital to our living. The average American used 82 pounds of fats and oils last year. You ate 53 pounds of that 82. Of that amount, 18 pounds was butter, 15 pounds lard, vegetable shortening 10 pounds, margarine 3 pounds, and 7 pounds was included in the salad dressing you consumed. You used 17 pounds in soap for your bath and laundry work. The balance of 12 pounds was used for miscellaneous purposes.

In 1940 we used 10 billion pounds of fats and oils, of which approximately 6½ billion pounds went into edible products; 2 billion were made into soap; 1 billion into paints, varnishes, printing inks, and linoleum products; and another one-half billion was used for a variety of industrial purposes.

Of the 10 billion pounds of fats and oils used, we imported more than 1½ billion from the Philippines, Africa, Argentina, Brazil, the Dutch East Indies, and Malaya. That list of countries shows why our fats and oils importations are curtailed or discontinued.

For 1941, our domestic production of fats and oils was higher than ever. Yet it was necessary to use 300,000,000 pounds of our reserve supply. Government experts estimate requirements for 1942 at 12 billion pounds. With normal importation of more than 1½ billion pounds reduced to an insignificant tonnage, we find that it will take 2 or 3 billion pounds to make up the deficit.

Also, bear in mind that if 1942 goals are met 100 per cent, none of this increased production will be available until late in the year and no large amount then. The end of 1942 will see reserve stocks completely consumed in spite of anything we can do.

The 1942 goals call for seven million additional acres devoted to oil bearing seeds, soybeans, peanuts, and flaxseed, and as these seeds are processed for oil, great amounts of meal are produced. For this the processor must have a market. To produce this great quantity of meal, seven million acres have been taken from the production of other animal feed and that deficit must be met in some way. Theoretically, at least, the increased amounts of high protein supplement, if properly distributed among our increased number of livestock, would balance. The amounts of protein supplement used by the livestock feeders could be doubled profitably. Through educational programs sponsored by ag-

ricultural colleges, the federal government, and commercial feed companies, the use of proper supplemental feed has increased by leaps and bounds annually. Let us hope that this trend, stimulated by the loss of animal feed heretofore produced, will take care of the situation.

Washington News

The House has received appropriation legislation which includes \$1,665,000 for fighting grasshoppers and other insects, an amount \$185,000 less than was approved by the Budget Bureau.

Tom Linder, Georgia agricultural commissioner, told a joint Senate-House Agricultural Committee meeting: "We'll have a famine in this country inside of 24 months unless Congress does something to get rid of Sec'y Wickard and Leon Henderson, price control administrator. There is nothing Congress can do for agriculture as long as they have arbitrary power."

Price ceilings for used cloth bags have been revised again by Price Regulation No. 55, effective Mar. 30, which amends the Revised Price Schedule No. 55. Two price classifications are set up—"processed" and "unprocessed," basis size of containers and weight of material. "Processed" means reconditioned and ready for use; "unprocessed" means the opposite.

Decentralization of War Production Board activities is under way, according to James S. Knowlson, director of industry operation, who has announced plans for establishing 13 regional offices to administer 120 field offices. Regional office locations are Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, San Francisco and Seattle.

Senator Wheeler, after listening to Dr. William J. Hale, Midland, Mich., research chemist, describe extraction of industrial alcohol from grain, and conversion of grain to numerous uses, including manufacture of synthetic rubber, flared into a denunciation of the U.S.D.A. for its failure to solve the farm problem. "We have been appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars for the agriculture department," he declared, "and the only scheme they have devised thus far has been to pay them a bonus for producing less. Why hasn't the department worked out a plan for solving the surplus crop problem by putting it to some industrial use?"

Washington, D. C.—Advice and assistance will be given to local business enterprises seeking to readjust local delivery services as a means of conserving trucks, tires, and other equipment and materials, the Office of Defense Transportation announced. Proposed plans for pooling deliveries, curtailing services, or other joint action may be submitted to the ODT for consideration and approval. Under an arrangement worked out by the ODT and the Department of Justice, the ODT will submit all such plans to the Department for clearance as to their legality under the antitrust laws. Pending the establishment of field offices by the ODT, proposed plans should be submitted in written form to John L. Rogers, Director, Division of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C.

Conversion to the government demanded production of industrial alcohol will enable the distilling industry to consume between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 bus. of corn annually, compared with a normal 30,000,000, according to a conference of Alcohol Beverage Industries in New York. Large quantities of wheat also will be consumed, since experiments already have disclosed that distilleries can use 50% of wheat with corn in producing industrial alcohol.

Soybean Developments in the Midwest

By GEORGE W. STRAYER, Hudson, Iowa, at the National Farm Chemurgic Council, Chicago.

The United States soybean industry now centered in the Mississippi Valley, is undergoing turbulent changes. It is asked to produce over 350,000,000 more pounds of soybean oil than it has ever produced. To produce that oil the industry will also produce something over 2,000,000,000 pounds more high protein feed than ever before. The A.A.A. has asked an increase of 54 per cent in acreage over 1941. When it is considered that the 1941 figure was much larger than that of previous years, you begin to get an idea of the changes that are taking place. With the exception of two years the soybean acreage of the United States has doubled every year since 1928.

State Acreage Increases: What will the change mean in different states? In 1941 Illinois produced 2,285,000 acres of soybeans. In 1942 it is asked to produce 2,900,000, or an increase of 27 per cent. In 1941 Indiana produced 856,000 acres. In 1942 it is asked to produce 1,200,000 or a 40 per cent increase. Iowa produced 949,000 acres in 1941 and in 1942 is asked to produce 1,700,000 acres, an increase of 84 per cent. Kansas produced 47 acres last year. In 1942 it is asked to increase to 125 acres or 266 per cent of the 1941 figure. The eleven midwestern states in 1941 produced 5,231,000 acres. In 1942 the suggested acreage is 7,600,000 acres. This amounts to a 45 per cent increase in acreage over 1941 and 77 per cent increase over these same states in 1940.

A significant development in recent months is production of soybean flour. No definite figures on the production of this product have been released, but we know that early this year great quantities of soy flour left our east coast. Several large contracts for this material have been awarded by the Surplus Marketing Administration. Up to Dec. 31 this agency had purchased 20,230,000 pounds of soy flour. To our knowledge none of this material has been released for domestic consumption under the food stamp plan, but the quantities leaving our shores have increased materially during recent months.

The significant point in this development is opening of a market which is likely to continue after the war. If the major portion is going to Britain to furnish the protein for humans we can expect such a market to be retained.

Several large soybean processing mills have turned to exclusive production of soy flour. Developments in sight may increase consumption beyond the wildest dream.

Because supplies of foreign fats and oils have been shut off we are focussing attention on the oil yield of soybeans. Each state war board has been authorized to publish a list of varieties of soybeans which will be accepted for the government guarantee of \$1.60 per bushel on No. 2 beans of the 1942 crop. Choice of varieties is left to the state with due recognition to be given oil yield. Growers of beans who have been producing varieties which consistently run below 17.5 per cent oil yield are being encouraged to change to varieties which will produce more oil. In order to qualify for the minimum guaranty price a 17.5 per cent oil content, on the basis of 10 per cent moisture is required. We understand that in some states the old standby varieties such as Manchu and Mandell are being questioned because of low oil content, and the Midwest and its new cousin, the McClave, are being eliminated in all states.

Seed Supplies: According to the figures from each of the midwestern states it appears

probable that there are sufficient supplies of seed soybeans on hand. But many lots of seed are so high in moisture content that special handling will be necessary in order to preserve germination. In Iowa we find that 18 per cent moisture is average and that some lots of beans run over 20 per cent, yet retain their germination. Low temperatures seem to affect germination of soybeans much less than of corn. Experiments run at Iowa State College during 1939-40 found beans under 14 per cent moisture were absolutely safe from the standpoint of germination, and that beans between 15 per cent and 20 per cent moisture could withstand temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero without material effect on germination.

It seems that there is a greater danger of loss on germination through heating in the bin than through low temperatures. We seriously question the ability of many lots of beans in storage to retain viability when warm weather arrives and the high moisture content causes the beans to heat.

The remedy for high moisture beans is artificially drying or storage so there will be free circulation of air and reduction of moisture. If the facilities are not at hand for artificial drying the beans should be sacked in open mesh bags and piled so that there will be free circulation of air. Place them near a door or window that can be opened. Remove them from vicinity of livestock, from which they will absorb moisture. Keep in mind that any soybean of a moisture content of above 12 per cent is subject to some heating under suitable weather conditions.

Indicative of what can be done in soybean production was the yield of Paul Westbrecker, winner of the Illinois Soybean Growing Contest for 1941. On a 10 acre field of Illini soybeans, Westbrecker produced an average yield of 50.73 bushels per acre. His score, based 40 per cent on yields, 25 per cent on economy of production, 20 per cent on oil content and 15 per cent on quality, was 99.05. Other winners in this contest all produced yields of more than 40 bushels per acre.

The University of Illinois has introduced the Chief variety. It appears to be an extremely high yielder and to have several other desirable characteristics.

Our army high command has become interested in soybean foods and recently issued specifications for two army rations utilizing soybean flour. The constituents of the type I defense biscuit include 30 per cent by weight of soybean products. Soybean flour is being included also in U. S. Army field ration K, a special ration for parachute and mobile troops. It keeps well under conditions where access to army field kitchens is impossible.

Introduced before Rhode Island's legislature is House Bill 854, a uniform food, drug, and cosmetic act.

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in January was higher than a year earlier in all States, the increase ranging from 9 per cent in Delaware to more than 100 per cent in Nevada. Income from farm marketings in all major geographic regions began 1942 at levels substantially higher than a year earlier, the increases ranging from 36 per cent in the North Atlantic region to 60 per cent in the Western region.—U.S.D.A.

Radical Change in Priorities System

Between April 1 and June 30, most of the blanket rating orders will be revoked or allowed to expire, and companies which have been operating under blanket ratings will be required to apply for priority assistance under the Production Requirements Plan, according to J. S. Knowlson, director of industry operations of the War Production Board.

The rapidly increasing materials requirements of the war program make it impractical to continue the use of preference ratings which have been assigned under existing "P" orders to whole industries, without any exact check of the amount of material which such ratings may be used to obtain. Thru the Production Requirements Plan, the director of industry operations will continue to assign ratings to deliveries of materials for essential uses, but the rating assigned in each case may be used to obtain only a specified quantity of materials or products.

Under the Production Requirements Plan, a company makes a single application for priority assistance covering all of its estimated materials needs over a three-month period. The applicant must submit full information as to his inventories, the end use of his products, etc. Priority ratings are assigned on the basis of such applications to permit producers of products essential to the war effort or minimum civilian needs to obtain specified quantities of materials during a quarter. Interim applications may be filed when a company needs additional quantities of material during the quarter because of increased war or other essential business.

A Modified Production Requirements Plan has been developed to meet the needs of small firms whose business is less than \$100,000 a year. Such companies may use a simplified application form, PD-25X.

The effect of placing virtually all of American industry, including producers who supply the Army and Navy, under the Production Requirements Plan will be to give the War Production Board closer control of the distribution and use of all scarce materials. The most important raw materials, such as aluminum, copper, steel plates, etc., are already allocated at the producer's level. General use of the Production Requirements Plan will provide control of the flow of these materials down to the level of end products.

Because it would be physically impossible to handle the load of PRP applications if they were to be submitted immediately from all companies in all industries, the changeover from the use of blanket ratings will be continuous over a period of three months, and each industry will be notified as to the date by which the change must be completed. A considerable number of "P" orders have already been amended to provide that after a specified date, the blanket ratings assigned by such orders will be revoked, and producers who have been using them will have to apply for priority assistance under P.R.P.

Processing of P.R.P. applications will be handled in co-operation with the appropriate industry and materials branches of the War Production Board in such a way that all companies producing similar products for similar uses will receive uniform treatment.

New limitation or conservation orders will continue to be issued to curtail production by non-essential and less essential industries which still use scarce materials, and to force substitutions for scarce materials wherever possible in essential industries. All ratings assigned under P.R.P. will be subject to such controls.

Commodity Credit Corp., is reported selling all of the 1,000,000 bus. of government owned rye received in default of loans on previous crops. Sales will clear CCC books of all rye holdings.

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Second

Westinghouse has arranged to facilitate major repair work. In addition to the 17 parts warehouses, Westinghouse has established 33 district manufacturing and repair plants. Each of these plants is equipped to repair, remodel or recondition electrical apparatus. This includes rewinding motors, generators and transformers; replacing or building up worn parts such as bearings, commutators and current collectors; reblade and reline turbines, or remodel them for other operations.

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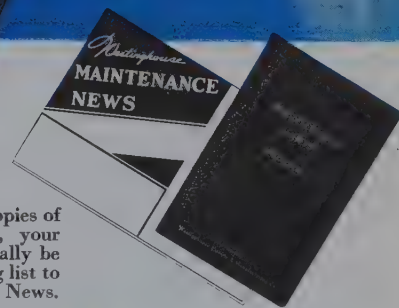
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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Blytheville, Ark.—A combination soybean processing and cotton seed oil mill costing about \$400,000 will be erected here by Swift & Co., Oil Mills, Inc., of Chicago. Work has started on buildings at the property site, a mile south of here, purchased four years ago by the firm. W. L. Hughes has the contract for the project. —P.J.P.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—The \$250,000 expansion program has been completed at the Globe Mills. The improvements included construction of 42 circular concrete storage bins, each 65 ft. high, and 30 square bins, each 125 ft. high, the bins having a total storage capacity of 500,000 bus. of grain. In addition new equipment representing the most advanced theories of food mixing and wheat cleaning were installed in the plant. The mill proper was completely rebuilt. The production capacity now is 1,500 bbls. of flour every 24 hours. A complete new poultry and dairy feed plant has been installed. The Globe Mills also operates plants in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Colton, San Diego and Ogden. Justin G. Child is local manager.

CANADA

Ottawa, Ont.—The House passed the Canadian Wheat Board Act amendment increasing the guaranteed minimum price from 70c to 90c a bushel and approved senate amendments to wheat acreage reduction act, Mar. 27, with little debate.

Winnipeg, Man.—War has brought about many changes. For the first time in the history of the Winnipeg Exchange, the feminine sex, barred from the trading floor heretofore, are treading the floor of the sanctum sanctorum. Girl messengers are trekking about the floor, the transfer of large numbers of men into the war industries and army prompting the change. —P.J.P.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Board of Grain Commissioners does not propose to renew for the crop years 1942-43 the authority granted during the present and preceding crop years for the operation of buildings as special annexes to country elevators, J. Rayner, sec'y to the board, has announced. This ruling applies to such buildings as old houses, barns, implement sheds, garages, etc. The ruling does not apply in any way to temporary storage annexes.

Winnipeg, Man.—Effective at the close of business on Mar. 31 trading in flaxseed futures are prohibited in Canada. This announcement was made recently by the Canadian Wheat Board. All open contracts in May, July and October futures are to be cleared thru the Winnipeg Grain Exchange with the wheat board at the present maximum price of \$1.64 a bushel. The announcement included an order that all flaxseed held in country elevators or in private stocks must be sold to the board.

COLORADO

Monte Vista, Colo.—The Monte Vista Flour Mills is increasing the capacity of its custom rolling department to approximately 125 sacks of grain per hour. While the new equipment was being installed the chop room was closed for 10 days. The feed mixing plant, elevator

and seed cleaning and treating departments continued in operation however. A new hydraulic truck dump is being installed at the elevator to accommodate bulk handling of grain. Heretofore all grain was delivered by farmers in sacks. The old steam engine used for years to furnish operating power has been replaced by electric power. The engine has been reduced to scrap which is being shipped for conversion into war materials.

ILLINOIS

Brighton, Ill.—Well's Elevator has installed a Kelly Duplex Hammermill and Corn Cutter and Grader.

Wyanet, Ill.—Delbert Mowry, 76, who operated a grain business here many years ago, died recently.

Herrick, Ill.—The Dan Frailey Grist Mill is now operating six days a week with John Hilliard in charge.

Decatur, Ill.—H. J. Kapp was elected vice president of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. in the recent annual meeting.

Cullom, Ill.—The Cullom Co-operative Grain Co. has installed a new truck scale with 40 ft. deck at its new elevator.

Fairview, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator west of here was damaged considerably by the tornado that swept thru this section recently.

Gilman, Ill.—H. E. Jenks and Harold Barnes were re-hired as manager and assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Patoka, Ill.—The Patoka Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently made several mechanical changes on its sheller and cleaner machinery, giving it increased operating capacity in that department.

Odell, Ill.—O-Zell Hartman recently resigned as manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator to go into army service. Theo. Trecker, a retired grain dealer, has succeeded him at the elevator.

Alvin, Ill.—The George L. Merritt elevator was damaged in the tornado that recently swept thru the community, but remained standing. A box car standing on the siding was blown from the track.

Ransom, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently was host to the Future Farmers of Allen Township at a supper served in the Evangelical Church hall. "Tug" Wilson, athletic director of Northwestern University, was speaker of the evening.

Morris, Ill.—The Square Deal Grain Co. recently entertained about 700 persons at a theatre party at the Morris Theatre. After the party a business meeting of the company was held. W. H. Allen is beginning his 12th year as manager of the elevator.

Atlanta, Ill.—Ray E. Thompson, manager of the Eminence Grain & Coal Co., was interviewed on the subject, "Transportation and Storage Facilities" on a program broadcast Mar. 21, at 9:30 a. m., over station WCBS, Springfield, by Lillian Weyrich, Logan County AAA field woman.

Westervelt, Ill.—The East elevator leased to Spencer Kellogg & Sons by the Shellabarger Grain Co., was totally destroyed by fire Apr. 2, that started about 4:30 p. m. Friction igniting the main drive belt caused by a choke-up in one of the legs, started the blaze. For a time several other buildings in the vicinity were threatened.

Rockford, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co. has purchased Chappel Bros., Inc., manufacturer of dog food specialties. R. Douglas Stuart, executive vice-pres. of Quaker Oats, in making the announcement, stated Frank R. Warton will continue in charge of the Chappel business, which will operate as a division of Quaker Oats Co.

Arthur, Ill.—A. F. & H. A. Davis have purchased all of the stock in the Arthur Farmers Elevator Co. from the Pabst Brewing Co. Messrs. Davis formerly operated the two elevators which have a capacity of 120,000 bus. before selling out to Pabst Brewing Co. H. A. Davis has been the manager for them and will continue in the same capacity.

Mira (Urbana p.o.), Ill.—The tornado that damaged the elevator recently as it swept thru the community, whisked away the entire upper portion of a small office building at the elevator, leaving the overturned safe and miscellaneous furnishings on the floor from which all sidewalls were gone. Against one side of the floor a heavy grain truck had been toppled, wheels upward.

Manteno, Ill.—A suit arising out of corn sold in January of this year to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been taken under advisement by County Judge C. D. Henry. The original suit was by James McComb, Manteno township farmer who claimed that he sold 756 bus. of corn to the elevator and did not receive payment, \$546.63. Alphonse B. Cyrier, landlord of McComb, later entered suit as an intervening party, claiming that he holds a lien against the grain because McComb owes him money. The elevator company was not represented by an attorney in the recent hearing.

CHICAGO NOTES

Rudolph J. Kudlatka, a member of the Board of Trade since 1930, died Mar. 25.

Edward Sheey, formerly assistant general manager of the Quaker Oats Co. plant at Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been transferred to the Chicago office.

The headquarters of the Chicago Board of Trade Post 304, American Legion, has been moved to Room 841 of the Board of Trade Bldg.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Edward E. Woolman, formerly with Hales & Hunter, has been made assistant to John K. Westberg, chief of the feed and grain unit of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

The Corn Millers Federation has changed the date of its annual meeting to April 29, at the Morrison Hotel, in order not to conflict with the national draft registration day, Harry Hunter, sec'y, has announced.

A Board of Trade membership sold for \$100 recently. This is believed to be the lowest price paid for a membership on the world's largest grain exchange since the early 1850's, just following its organization.

Arthur Meeker, chairman of the board of Arcady Farms Milling Co., and Mrs. Meeker, observed their golden wedding anniversary recently with a reception held at the Casino Club, attended by hundreds of their friends.

William M. Paris, vice-pres. and general manager of the Fleischmann Malting Co. since 1943, has been elected president of the company. The announcement was made by James S. Adams, president of Standard Brands, Inc., of which the Fleischmann Malting Co. is a subsidiary.

Chicago Board of Trade Post No. 304, the American Legion, has installed an Honor Roll at the entrance to the Exchange floor of the Board of Trade, upon which will be inscribed the names of all members of the Board of Trade and legionnaires belonging to Chicago Board of Trade Post who serve in the armed forces of World War No. 2. The 94-year-old grain exchange has an enviable record of members and employees who have served in the armed forces of the nation during former wars. Mortimer J. Swafford, commander of the post said: "At the close of World War No. 1 the names of 2,237 individuals connected with the Board of Trade appeared on the Honor Roll. During the past war the Exchange equipped and manned two ambulance units which saw service on the battlefields of France, where they were cited by the French government."

INDIANA

Sharpsville, Ind.—The Sharpsville Grain Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Warren Seed Co. recently enrolled as a member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Frankton, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. gave its annual dinner and entertainment at the high school gymnasium recently.

Russellville, Ind.—The name of Wilson & Son has been changed to Tarney B. Wilson, the son, following the death of his father.

Chandler, Ind.—Roy McElhinney, of the Farmers' Mill, is looking for a busy season. The demand for feed is holding up very well.—W. B. C.

LaOtto, Ind.—Safecrackers visited the La Otto Grain Co. elevator, taking \$200 in cash. Several other towns nearby also have been visited, presumably by the same thieves. The ordinary safe no longer is a serious barrier to expert yeggmen.—A.E.L.

Gaston, Ind.—The new cribbed 36x48 ft. elevator of Goodrich Bros. Co. is near completion. The structure has 24 bins with a storage capacity of 44,000 bus. Among new equipment installed are a large seed cleaner and a separator, each driven by special motor. A total of 24 motors have been installed in the elevator.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The Fred W. Kennedy elevator was damaged badly by high winds Mar. 16. Repairs are in progress and nearing completion.

Rushville, Ind.—Alfred Gessell, assistant county agent, has been appointed county agent of Jennings county, to assume his new duties Apr. 13.—W.B.C.

Muncie, Ind.—Andrew S. Bane, salesman for the Indiana Flour & Feed Co., died at his home here recently, after being with the company for twenty-three years.—W. B. C.

Brookville, Ind.—Price Klein is now the owner and operator of the Yum Yum Feed Mills formerly operated by A. Boomer. Mr. Klein retains his trucking business.—H. H. H.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Fred Zell has been elected president of the Ft. Wayne Feed Dealers Ass'n, with Arthur Hille named sec'y-treas., and Frank Schlebecker, chairman of the entertainment com'tee.

Milan, Ind.—Morgan Rumsey, formerly connected with the Milan Milling Co. and lately manager of the Pierceville Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been forced to resign on account of ill health.—H. H. H.

Grabill, Ind.—Burglars looted the safe in the office of the Grabill Grain & Milling Co. recently, taking \$7 in cash from the strongbox. Checks and valuable paper were left scattered over the floor. Joel Souder, manager, said the safe was not locked.

Milan, Ind.—The Crumm Elevator has been temporarily closed for the first time since it was built. Sinus trouble prevents H. H. Crumm from working around grain and feed dust. High defense industry wages eliminates possibility of hiring operators so plant had to be closed.—H. H. H.

Rushville, Ind.—A grain grading school was held here Apr. 6 and 7, sponsored by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Purdue University and the U. S. Dept. of Agr. Extension Service. Les Butler and Clark Russell, federal grain supervisors of Indianapolis, were present and addressed the meetings.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The long legal battle to set aside the increased truck license fees enacted by the 1941 State legislature came to a close with the recent ruling by the Supreme Court that the increased truck license fee law was unconstitutional. The weight tax will not be collected; 1942 truck license plates are obtainable at the old fee and anyone having paid on the increased fee basis can now file for a refund.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Lieut. Chas. J. Reimann, 26, the son of H. Wallace Reimann, a former Indiana Grain Dealer Ass'n president, was killed with seven enlisted men in a navy plane crash on the Columbia River recently. Lieut. Reimann was a graduate of the local high school after which he attended Purdue University one year before entering Annapolis. After serving three years on the seas, he entered the Navy Flying Service.

Scircleville, Ind.—The Clinton County Farm Bureau Co-operative's new grain elevator has started operation. The structure replaces one that burned last September. The elevator was completed in six months. Many farmers of eastern Clinton and western Tipton Counties attended the gala opening program, which included a free lunch for visitors. The new elevator is considerably larger than the old one and includes some of the most modern grinding facilities. G. I. Pinkerton is the general manager.—W. B. C.

Vincennes, Ind.—A grain grading school will be held here Apr. 13 and 14, on the second floor of the Y. M. C. A. under the auspices of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Purdue University and the U. S. Dept. of Agr. Extension Service. Willis B. Combs, senior marketing specialist of the U. S. Dept. of Agr. Extension Service, Chicago, Prof. C. E. Skiver of Purdue University, Clarence Henry, of the Chicago Board of Trade, and J. E. Wesson, Federal Grain Supervisor of St. Louis, Mo., will be present and give talks. Prof. Robbins of the Dept. of Agronomy at Purdue will be in charge.

Noblesville, Ind.—The first wage-hour lawsuit in Indiana, applying to the smaller country elevators, came up for hearing in the circuit Court at Noblesville before Judge Gentry, filed by Vance Gustin against the Markleville Elevator Co. of Markleville. Probably an oral hearing before the court will follow. This case is a test case for the majority of the country elevators in Indiana. A change of venue was taken on this case from Delaware to Hamilton County. The defense presented a very strong argument in opposition to the plaintiff's demand for recovery of overtime wages and damages under the Act.

IOWA

Allison, Ia.—K. W. Brandt, Froning & Brandt, was recently named on the incumbent ticket for councilman.—A.G.T.

Ottumwa, Ia.—General Mills' second store here, a farm service store, has been opened with R. A. Hurlbut as manager.—P.J.P.

Bristow, Ia.—The Bert Pooley elevator was broken into recently but nothing of value was taken. No money was kept in the safe.

Ida Grove, Ia.—C. L. Lee & Sons are building a 100x24 ft. tile feed warehouse. The building will house the firm's offices in the front.

Lamoni, Ia.—Fire destroyed the Barr & Moon mill with an estimated loss of \$25,000, partly covered by insurance. The blaze started in the brooder room of the frame and galvanized structure, spreading rapidly to other parts of the building. Willard Moon, owner, said loss included a large stock of feed in the elevator, 1,500 baby chicks, 30,000 newly-set eggs, records and orders.

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4. A 3-to-1 choice among terminal elevator men

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HOT GRAIN LOSSES

can be stopped by using a
Dura-Flex Temperature Probe
Price \$5.00

J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Equipment for the Grain and Cereal Trades

STATISTICAL REPORTS

Prepared annually on
Grain Elevator Operations

WILLIAM OLSON & CO.

Certified Public Accountants
1180 E. 63rd St. CHICAGO

Eddyville, Ia.—Steel & Sons Feed Co. recently installed a new hammer mill, to speed up handling of feeds from the grinder direct to the mixer.

Adair, Ia.—Claude L. Bales is new manager of the Adair Feed Mill, succeeding Gilbert Winkelmann, who is now in the United States armed forces.

Ventura, Ia.—Lester Hanson, formerly employed by the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Clear Lake, now is the manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.—A.G.T.

Delmar, Ia.—Donald Stender, employed by the Delmar Grain & Feed Co., and Miss Dorothy Lindstrom of DeWitt, were married Apr. 1 in Kahoka, Mo.

Anthon, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. elevator will be open on Wednesday and Saturday nights from 7 to 10 o'clock for the convenience of its patrons, it has been announced.

Gowrie, Ia.—Carl Bocher, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator at Alleman, Ia., has accepted a position as bookkeeper with the E. J. Bruntlett Grain Co. here.—A.G.T.

Moneta, Ia.—Hugh Roberts who has been manager of the Hale elevator for the past seven years has moved to a farm near Linn Grove. Peter Heindyk of Royal is the new manager.

Rockford, Ia.—Glenn Webb, formerly asst. mgr. of the Farmers Exchange, was appointed manager to succeed E. W. Kluckhohn, who has retired.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Newton, Ia.—W. E. Denniston of the Denniston & Partridge Lbr. Co., which operates several elevators, celebrated his 50th year in the lumber business recently. Congratulations.—A.G.T.

Alta, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of the Alta Farmers Elvtr. Co. the manager, Edgar Schuelke, was instructed to purchase \$10,000 in United States Defense Bonds.—Art Torkelson.

Humboldt, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n held its annual meeting recently, Jas. Olson being re-elected president. Directors declared a 10 per cent dividend which was distributed.—Art Torkelson.

Spencer, Ia.—The Wood Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is being remodeled and repaired. New and larger loading docks are being built, the driveway is being enlarged and additional storage facilities provided.

Sully, Ia.—The Sully Co-op Exchange, managed by C. Vonk, Jr., reports a business of \$704,000 for the past year. An oil and gasoline department added to the business last year gave it considerable increase.—Art Torkelson.

Aplington, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. held "open house" Mar. 28 in appreciation of the splendid patronage it has received and to better acquaint the public with its products. Coffee and doughnuts were served thruout the day. S. L. Dilly is local manager.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Fire believed to have been caused by a defective chimney, did some damage in the basement and stair walls of the building occupied by the Loveland Elvtr. Co. and the Burns Grain Co. recently.

Hampton, Ia.—The Hampton Mill & Elevator has been granted a side track to its plant by the C. R. I. & P. Ry. to be constructed as soon as weather permits. Proprietor Wm. Bottke was formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator at Iowa Falls.

Postville, Ia.—Business at the Hall Roberts Son Elvtr. & Grain Co. is going on as usual despite the \$30,000 fire in the company's seed cleaning plant Mar. 23. Part of the seed cleaning equipment was saved, Edward Kozelka, manager, said.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The James J. Doty Co., Ltd., has been organized to manufacture mineral supplements and conditioners for livestock and poultry and handle insecticides, etc. James J. Doty will head the firm; interested, also, are Fred P. Nye, A. B. Nye, and others.—A.G.T.

Beaman, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently voted to change its organization from a straight stock company to a co-operative organized under the Iowa laws. Officers of the old company will continue in office until the next annual meeting. E. G. Elliott is manager of the elevator.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Seventy dealers of Geerlings Livestock Feed Products from a radius of 100 miles attended the Geerling company's second annual dinner meeting held recently at the memorial coliseum. The subject discussed was the effort of expanded farm livestock on the war effort.

Clinton, Ia.—Pillsbury Flour Mills of Minneapolis has purchased the plant of the Champion Milling & Grain Co. The company already operates several mixed feed plants in connection with its various milling properties on the west coast and in the middle west, but this is the first separate feed unit it has acquired.—Art Torkelson.

Junction City, Ia.—The Hogan Milling Co. plans construction of a soybean processing plant here, to be operated in conjunction with its elevator and mill properties, Theodore Hogan has announced. Consummation of the plan depends upon the co-operation received from farmers of the community who would be asked to grow at least 5,000 acres of beans for harvest this year, Mr. Hogan stated.

Oscalosa, Ia.—Lynn Hatchery is building a feed plant, rat-proof, 24x48 ft., to house the Lyndale feed mixing equipment now located in the main hatchery building, and provide additional storage facilities. Later the building will be enlarged to house the grinding machinery formerly placed in a building razed last year to make room for the new brooder houses. The feed plant is being built where the old brooder houses were located.

Clear Lake, Ia.—All officers and directors were re-elected at the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Co-op. Co. The lumber yard business totaled \$85,000 and the elevator business was \$42,000 for the year. The directors voted a 10 per cent dividend, 4 per cent in cash now and balance deferred until next year. Willis Miller is manager of the lumber department and Harold Aitcheson the grain department.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—The C.C.C. has available steel bins with a capacity of 50,000,000 bus. for storage of wheat as a result of the recent large redemptions of C.C.C. corn loans by farmers. Consideration is being given by the C.C.C. to the movement of wheat to Iowa from the Southwest to relieve the congested storage situation there or to the shipment of the steel bins there. One consideration in favor of the movement of wheat to the steel bins in Iowa is that the grain could ultimately be disposed of for feed if not needed for bread purposes.

Ralston, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the A. Moorhouse Co. elevators were visited, the night of Mar. 28, by safecrackers who escaped with \$1,392. The largest amount was stolen from the Farmers Elevator, where \$1,127 in cash and \$150 in checks were taken. Entrance to the office was gained by ripping the latch off the rear door. The dial was knocked off the safe and the tumblers tripped to open the box. At the Moorhouse elevator \$35 in cash was taken and \$80 in checks. The safe had not been locked and entrance was made by turning the combination back to the open position. Part of the loss was covered by insurance.

KANSAS

Sears, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-operative Exchange has razed its frame iron-clad elevator.

Seneca, Kan.—The Winterscheidt Grain Co. recently installed a new hammer mill operated by a 50-h.p. motor.

Glasco, Kan.—The Morganstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co. is installing a new scale deck at its elevator. C. J. Loe is manager.

Leavenworth, Kan.—A choke-up in grinding equipment caused a small damage in the J. C. Lysle Milling Co. plant recently.

Williamsburg, Kan.—W. E. Robbins has been made manager of the Morris Grain Co. elevator here and at Richter and Homewood.

Stafford, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting two concrete tanks at its elevator, Chalmers & Borton having the contract.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. is installing a Fairbanks Printomatic Scale with 34x10 ft. deck at its local elevator.

Copeland, Kan.—Riffe Bros., Inc., are repairing their concrete elevator and battery of tanks by painting and calking the season's cracks.

Fredonia, Kan.—The Cox Produce & Grain Co. has installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Ryus (Satanta p.o.), Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. has sold its frame iron-clad elevator to Henry Teeter, a farmer living near here.

Sedan, Kan.—Keaver Sanborn, employed by the Casement Grain & Elvtr. Co., and Miss Wanda Mae Copeland were married recently.—P.J.P.

Osawatimie, Kan.—Orville Hunsperger is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator. He has been employed at the elevator for the past four years.

Bloom, Kan.—The Bloom Co-operative Exchange is building two 25,000-bu. steel grain tanks on the Rock Island R.R. R. J. Snyder has the contract.

Offerle, Kan.—The Grain & Supply Co. is having its elevator iron clad and the elevator legs enlarged, the latter work being done by Chalmers & Borton.



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St. Francis, Kan.—The cupola of one of the Mercantile Equity Exchange elevators was taken down in a remodeling plan and new storage bins were added.

LeRoy, Kan.—Work on the new alfalfa dehydrating plant under construction is proceeding rapidly. A gas supply line is being built to reach the plant.—P.J.P.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-operative Exchange is building additional warehouse space in its present warehouse building and remodeling its office building.

Dwight, Kan.—Carl Johnson is building a 15x30 ft. warehouse at his elevator, to be used for storage bins and to house seed cleaning equipment. A new electrically operated fanning mill will be installed.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—D. O. Wanamaker has resigned as general manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., a position he has held for the past 19 years and will devote his time to his farm and livestock raising. J. V. Stronecker of Washington, Kan., has succeeded him at the elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The offices of the Security Elvtr. Co. have been moved from suite 818 to 808-810, Wiley Bldg. The Smoot Grain Co. has moved its offices to the quarters formerly occupied by the Security Elvtr. Co.

Garnett, Kan.—The Garnett Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 75-h.p. motor, which replaces the former steam power used to operate the elevator and mill. R. C. White and Earl Farrow are operators of the elevator.

Macksville, Kan.—The C. D. Jennings Grain Co. has completed an office building at its elevator. C. D. Jennings, owner of the elevator, has given the old office building to the local Boy Scout troop, and it will be moved to another site and used for a club house for troop 126.

Hutchinson, Kan.—H. P. Lorenz, manager here for the Mensendieck Grain Co., escaped with bruises when his automobile hit a soft spot in the road near Pampa, Tex., recently, and overturned. Mrs. Lorenz suffered a fractured skull and was removed to a hospital at Shattuck, Okla., in a critical condition.

Concordia, Kan.—The Concordia Creamery Co. recently purchased the local Bossemeyer Bros. elevator and after extensive overhauling and installation of new equipment is offering farmers of the community real service in the handling of their grain and supplying of their needs with a complete line of feeds. Glenn E. Agee is manager of the feed and grain department.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The real estate, buildings and equipment of the N. Sauer Milling Co. were sold to Ernest Sewell and H. C. Bergman, Jr., trustees, for \$25,000 at public sale held by order of district court Mar. 14. Motion to confirm the sale was heard Mar. 24. At a previous sale, which later was not approved by the court, the sale held up by a legal technicality in advertising, the bankrupt company's mill property was purchased by Bowersock Mill & Power Co. of Lawrence, Kan.

KENTUCKY

Cynthiana, Ky.—B. A. Plummer and Joe V. Hedges, owners of the Crescent Flour Mill, on Apr. 1 sold their business to W. O. and W. B. Robinson of Nashville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky. The new owners will continue to operate the business and Joe Hedges will remain with them for the present.

Nicholasville, Ky.—The Wetzel Milling Co. plant was badly damaged by fire Mar. 31.

Wickliffe, Ky.—King Moss of Hinkleville has purchased the grist mill from Dan Rye. The mill is in operation and it is planned later, to handle all kinds of dairy and poultry feeds.

Louisville, Ky.—Richard Bean, former banker and miller who was recently assigned to the Washington office of the Office of Price Administration, has been appointed chief of the New York office of the organization, after just a few weeks in the Washington office.—A. W. W.

Lexington, Ky.—A complete feed plant is being installed at the Wolcott Flour Mill by W. B. Robinson, to make feeds for his Falmouth, Somerset, Burnside and Bowling Green, Ky., flour mills. Carl Huggins, formerly with the Lexington Roller Mills Co., is manager of the new feed department. The machinery is being installed under the supervision of Wm. Barrichman.

Louisville, Ky.—Effective Apr. 1, James P. Haynes, will become manager of the Louisville Board of Trade, succeeding Walter Newkirk, who resigned recently to accept a similar position in private industry. Mr. Haynes was general traffic director of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce for 20 years. In 1941 he became vice pres. of the Commercial Barge Lines, Inc. Mr. Haynes was born in Owensboro and spent his early childhood there.—A.W.W.

MICHIGAN

Galesburg, Mich.—J. Frank Austin, owner of the Galesburg Mills, died Mar. 21.

Saginaw, Mich.—Vitality Mills entertained members of the Michigan Bean Co. at dinner at the Hotel Bancroft recently.

Alma, Mich.—R. E. Houghton is new local manager of the Michigan Bean Co., succeeding the late R. C. Trefry. Mr. Houghton has been in the employ of the company at Blanchard for the past four years. A. L. Gorringer, who served as temporary manager since Mr. Trefry's death resumed his work at his grocery.

Holly, Mich.—The Holly Grain & Produce Co. sponsored a meeting recently for the discussion of poultry and dairy topics. Dr. E. S. Weisner led the poultry discussion and A. J. Schroth the dairy discussion. Following the program an oyster supper was enjoyed. James S. Mitchell presided over the meeting to which all persons interested had been invited.

Lansing, Mich.—More than 1,000,000 bags of Michigan beans may spoil because of the war ban on tin for canning, it was asserted at a recent meeting here. Leo Cline, manager of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, said beans now stored contain 20 per cent moisture, because of the wet growing season last fall. Such beans normally are suitable only for canning. Warm weather will cause the beans to germinate, Cline said, with heavy loss to growers. The state lacks facilities to dry the crop fast enough, he stated, and would require 50,000 tons of canning material to save the crop.

Bay City, Mich.—After 13 months of litigation bean growers of this area whose beans had been left in storage with elevators operated by the bankrupt Consolidated Grain Corp., have received a dividend of \$5,724.08. The elevator operators who were employees of the bankrupt corporation also received a total of \$359.09 for their overtime claims which previously had been disallowed by the bankrupt. This latter payment was not deducted from the bean growers' monies but from the proceeds of the bankrupt corporation's other assets. The payment represented a distribution of 50 per cent of the warehouse receipt storage account. The balance of the bean growers' claim will be a general claim against the bankrupt estate.

MINNESOTA

Balaton, Minn.—The Miller Elevator recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

March (Warren p. o.), Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative recently installed a new separator at its elevator.

Wood Lake, Minn.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. recently installed a new separator at its elevator.

Winona, Minn.—Fire caused \$20,000 damage to the flax supply stacks of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. on West Third St.

Beltrami, Minn.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a new grain cleaner and seed treater at its elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—R. G. Sims, Duluth manager for McCarthy Bros. Co., is in a local hospital convalescing from a recent automobile accident.—F.G.C.

Roseau, Minn.—George Listug has severed his connections with the Farmers Co-operative Creamery and will open a wholesale and retail feed, flour and seed business in the Forslund Building on Viola Ave., to be known as the Roseau Farm Supply Co.

This tells why

Outperforms

A

2"

B

5 1/4"

C

7 1/4"

Here are three elevator legs—identical except for bucket equipment; all three types of bucket have approximately 5 1/2 inch actual projection from belt.

"A" is equipped with conventional buckets spaced according to required practice. Maximum efficiency is 80%.

"B" is equipped with "Nu-Hy" Buckets—scientifically designed for close spacing. Guaranteed efficiency is 90% based upon continuous or any permissible spacing.

"C" is equipped with old-style Super-Capacity "V" Buckets continuously spaced. Maximum efficiency is 65%.

By using "Nu-Hy's" as spaced in "A" leg, capacity is increased 12 1/2% (the difference between 80% and 90% efficiency), and when spaced continuous as shown in "B" leg, increase in capacity is over 100%.

By using "Nu-Hy's" as spaced in "C" leg, capacity is increased 38% (the difference between 65% and 90% efficiency), and when spaced continuous as shown in "B" leg, increase in capacity is 76%. The depth of "V's" is greater than depth of "Nu-Hy's."

The "Nu-Hy" Grain Bucket wins on every count—efficiency, smoothness of operation, carrying capacity. Our unconditional guarantee is your assurance of full satisfaction. Write for Capacity Analysis Form No. 76—find out what we can do for YOU. It's free, and there's no obligation.

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Redwood Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new separator and leg at its elevator for custom service.

Alexandria, Minn.—H. E. Kiger & Son installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Louisburg, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will move its elevator on the west side of the highway to the east side of its other elevator.

Skyberg, Minn.—The Skyberg Elevator is being razed, and will be rebuilt into a smaller building. The old building had a capacity of 12,000 bus.

Pipestone, Minn.—A 50,000-bu. elevator will be erected this spring by the Peavey Elevators to replace the present 33,000-bu. elevator, erected in 1888. H. L. Moore is manager.—F. E.

Nelson, Minn.—L. F. Schelin is new manager at the Johnson Bros. Feed & Grain Co. elevator, taking the place of the late Arthur D. Johnson, killed in a feed mill accident, recently.

St. Charles, Minn.—C. Towne has been appointed manager of the Commander Elvtr. Co. elevator, relieving Donald Meaney, who has been acting as temporary manager during the past two months.

Bigelow, Minn.—O. F. Johnson was renamed manager and Earl Butcher, assistant manager, of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting. Mr. Johnson has been manager of the business for the past 33 years.

Hayfield, Minn.—The Hayfield Grain Co., Inc., has been organized, to operate grain elevators and warehouses; incorporators, Anton O. Olson and Edna F. Olson, Dodge Center, Minn.; Henry Olson, Meriden, Minn.

Oklee, Minn.—Mgr. Art Rossaler has announced that the Bode Feed Mill has installed a new feed mixer that enables the mill to accommodate its patrons rapidly and gives the best results in mixed feed possible to obtain.

Osakis, Minn.—The International Elvtr. Co. has completed improvements on its local plant, which included rebuilding the back pit and adding a new and separate driveway to service the feed mill; installation of a new hammer mill and an electric truck hoist.

St. Clair, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. recently completed construction of a corn crib which has been equipped with an air lift and leg to handle ear corn. The feed warehouse has been enlarged and iron clad; a new boot pan has been installed in the elevator and other improvements made.

Underwood, Minn.—The Underwood Farmers Supply, who recently leased the old Underwood Flour Mill building, has installed an oat huller, corn sheller, and ear corn grinding and seed cleaning equipment. The company also will carry its stock of seed at this place. Geo. Berger has been secured to operate the plant.

Worthington, Minn.—The American Fibre Co. may erect a \$250,000 decorticating plant here for the production of fibre flax from straw. The Worthington C. & C. is negotiating with Leland Oliver Walker of Los Angeles, Cal., for the carrying thru of a well developed plan for early construction of the plant.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator's office section is being taken down preparatory to building larger quarters. The new office will have a full basement a part of which will be used as a director's room. On the second floor will be the main office and offices of the manager, assistant manager and bookkeeper, and the testing room.

Hoffman, Minn.—The Hoffman Co-operative Grain Ass'n will go ahead with its plans to build an elevator unless negotiations can be completed for the purchase of either of the local plants. A contractor has been contacted who has the necessary material on hand to start building operations immediately.

Northfield, Minn.—The Northfield Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will hold open house May 2, according to tentative arrangements. A new elevator and feed mill have been added to the plant and the old elevator has been remodeled. Cost of the improvements were \$32,400. The committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration is composed of F. E. Albers, chairman, A. J. Lashbrook and George H. Taylor.

Duluth, Minn.—Lake shipping season opened Mar. 26, with arrival of the first steamer from a lower lake port. It was the earliest interlake start in history, no shipping season ever having opened before Apr. 1. Considerable iron ore has already commenced to move out to eastern docks and will continue to expand as more boats are taken out of winter berths in the east. The first loading of wheat cargo was reported Apr. 3, amounting to 233,000 bus. and another one was scheduled to take on a load Apr. 4 but was tied up in the ice at Whitefish Bay. There are but few contracts to move out grain, due to the scarcity of boat tonnage, as bulk of the ships are under contracts to move the largest tonnage of iron ore in the history of navigation. Elevators now hold 44,099,000 bus. of grain, bulk of it wheat. Last year at this time elevators held 40,000,000 so storage space is well filled. The problem is how to get boats to carry out part of the grain in store so as to insure handling of fresh arrivals.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Gopher State Feed Co. has moved its office to the Hodgson Building.

James Paul, 82, connected with the milling industry here for about 40 years, died recently, at the home of a son in Winnipeg.

Clifford C. Hine of Los Angeles, Cal., in charge of the Globe Mills division of Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., has been elected a vice-pres. of Pillsbury.

Maj. L. C. Webster, on leave as sec'y of Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n, recently recalled to U.S.Q.M.C., has been advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Thomas L. Daniels, vice-pres. of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been appointed head of the fats and oils unit of the chemical division of the War Production Board.

Cargill, Inc., will build six tankers for the navy at a new Cargill shipyard on the Minnesota River at Savage. John H. MacMillan, Jr., president of Cargill, Inc., will be in charge of the project and will work closely with naval executives at Manitowoc, Wis., it is reported. Cargill's key executives from Albany, N. Y., who already have built several remarkable ships with new features, will bring equipment, plans and key men from Albany. It is understood that further ship building will be done only at Savage and that the Albany plant will be discontinued.

MISSOURI

Missouri Valley, Mo.—The Loveland Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new seed germinator.

Rodney, Mo.—The Rodney Milling Co. will erect an addition and remodel its plant on Southwest Blvd.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Merchants' Exchange has purchased two delivery-type motorcycles to transport grain samples from freight cars and warehouses to the exchange. The motorcycles were purchased to replace the personal automobiles used by the exchange's two samplers, who expressed a desire to conserve the remaining rubber on their tires, according to W. J. Krings, sec'y.—P.J.P.

Calhoun, Mo.—The Calhoun Co-operative Elvtr. & Producers Exchange was sold Mar. 27. Stockholders representing 749 of the 960 shares voted to sell the property and elevator, built in 1917 at a cost of \$13,000.—P.J.P.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. E. Wells, Jr., special assistant to the Sec'y of Agriculture, has called a meeting to be held here April 8 to discuss ways and means of gaining additional storing facilities for the 1942 wheat crop.—P.J.P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Alfred Schindler, sales manager of the Central States Division of the Ralston Purina Mills, has been appointed to a group of industrial consultants who are to assist in speeding construction for the Defense Plant Corp., it has been announced from Washington; D. C. Schindler will be executive assistant to Clarence Francis, chief industrial consultant of the Defense Plant Corporation.—P.J.P.

Cameron, Mo.—Lavern Rummage, 23, died Mar. 27 at the Missouri Methodist Hospital at St. Joseph, Mo., from the effects of injuries received the same day at the Fiddick Feed & Fuel Co. Rummage was severely crushed about the head and one arm when he attempted to replace a belt on a motor of a feed grinding machine and was thrown with terrific force. He was rushed to St. Joseph in an ambulance, but never regained consciousness. He is survived by his young widow.—P.J.P.

St. Louis, Mo.—James J. Gilmartin, chief grain inspector of the Missouri State Grain Inspection Dept., was honor guest at a testimonial dinner given recently by a group of members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and other friends at the Statler Hotel, commemorating his 50 years in the St. Louis grain trade. Mr. Gilmartin, who has been chief grain inspector of the Missouri State Grain Inspection Dept., is being retired. He was presented with a silver water pitcher and tray.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade will vote Apr. 13 on changes in the rules increasing the commission on grain futures to \$12.50 per 5,000 bus. and \$3.50 per 1,000 bus. For resident members the rates are \$2 and 75c, respectively, when cleared the same day. The allowance to floor brokers is to be 75c per 5,000-bu. lot and 20c per 1,000-bu. lot, when giving up the name of the principal before the close of the market. Non-resident members are to pay \$6.25 per 5,000 and \$1.75 per 1,000-bu. lot.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Board of Trade has voted to suspend the exchange rule providing for compulsory annual weigh-ups of local wheat, corn or rye stocks because of the unusual size of the grain stocks in public elevators, entailing enormous cost, greater danger and avoidable wear and strain on machinery, and belting. In its stead elevators will measure stocks of these grains, the operation to be supervised by the state grain inspection department having jurisdiction of the house, and such department shall certify to the registrar the results of such measure-up.

MONTANA

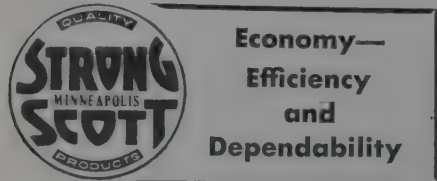
Denton, Mont.—Cecil L. Hess, for 10 years president of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., died Mar. 31. At the time of his death he was a director of the company.

Glendive, Mont.—Contracts have been let for 30 to 50 farm granaries by the Buffalo Rapids Farm Ass'n. They will be located in Dawson and Prairie Counties.—F.E.

NEBRASKA

Giltner, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a new engine.

Dawson, Neb.—Willard Neff, formerly of Salem, is employed at the Farmers Union Elevator.



Talmage, Neb.—William Barnsdall of Nebraska City is the new manager of the Farmers Union Grain Elevator.

Schuyler, Neb.—A poultry clinic sponsored by the Schuyler Milling Co. recently drew a fairly large crowd of interested persons.

Omaha, Neb.—Raymond S. Gill, former purchasing agent for Omar, Inc., died recently at his home in Berkeley, Cal.

Belgrade, Neb.—Walter Ahlers will operate the Burns Grain Co. elevator. He has moved his family to ranch No. 1.

Brownville, Neb.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. has purchased a site here on which it plans to erect an elevator.

Syracuse, Neb.—Ervin Gellermann has been selected as manager of the Farmers Elevator, taking the place of Fred W. Mueller, resigned.

Omaha, Neb.—Dust was exploded in a dust chute of the Maney Milling Co. Mar. 31, causing an instantaneous flash that resulted in no damage.

Wilber, Neb.—Dividends of one per cent on grain and five per cent on capital stock were declared at the annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Co. Five hundred partook of the banquet. Albert Chmelir was elected president. —R.R.J.

Omaha, Neb.—Tom Moe, former manager here for Cargill, Inc., before his transfer recently to the company's Kansas City office, was guest here recently when his former associates presented him with a distinctive wardrobe traveling bag.

Palmer, Neb.—George Moeller, formerly connected with the Farmers Elevator of Grand Island, is new manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., filling the vacancy made by the death of L. B. Curren. He took up his duties here Apr. 1.

Minden, Neb.—The name of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has been changed to Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. The company is taking down the office part of its elevator preparatory to the building of a larger and modern office.

Omaha, Neb.—Purina Mills officially opened its local new plant Apr. 2 with W. R. Arends as manager. The new plant started making feeds and concentrates Jan. 15 and was running to capacity Apr. 2. The plant cares for both rail and truck shipments.

Central City, Neb.—A clock is being erected on the corner of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. building. While the shell of the clock has adorned the building for some time, the works have just been installed. Topping the clock will be the name plate of the grain company.

Inland, Neb.—The elevator on the North Western is being razed and the lumber hauled to Henderson by John Thiezen, purchaser, where he will use it in construction of an elevator on his farm. The elevator, built in 1888, was last operated by A. M. Brooking of Hastings.

Randolph, Neb.—Henry Lee, an employee of the O. O. Reed elevator, recently underwent an emergency abdominal operation at Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Norfolk. A blood transfusion was necessary, later, and he was placed in an oxygen tent, his condition critical.

Peru, Neb.—Cleve Coatney is taking down the old house on the elevator property formerly known as the Coatney Grain Co. before its recent sale to Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. Mr. Coatney, who reserved the old building for his own use when he sold his elevator, will move the lumber to his farm.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Butler-Welsh Grain Co. is placing reinforced concrete piers under its terminal elevator near the Burlington station. The 24 new piers will be raised to the work floor to provide additional support for the headhouse, Mgr. R. M. Lare stated. The Ryan Const. Co. has the contract.

Hebron, Neb.—Ufe Edzards, manager of the Fuller Grain Co.'s elevator, suffered a severe fall recently and was confined to the Blue Valley hospital as a result.

Omaha, Neb.—The National Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Apr. 27 and 28, with headquarters at the Hotel Fontenelle. Frank Rutherford is sec'y.

NEW YORK

Penn Yan, N. Y.—Spontaneous ignition in groats caused a small damage loss in the Birkett Mills recently.

New York, N. Y.—The Aula Co., Inc., Queens, has been organized; capitalized, \$20,000; cereals, grains, spices, etc.

Greece, N. Y.—Peter Van Roo, poultryman, was strangled Mar. 22 when his coat became entangled in a feed mixer. He was found dead by a man who called to discuss feeding methods.

Albany, N. Y.—Buffalo grain elevating, flour and feed manufacturing and warehouse interests have made concerted demand on the Legislature for exemption from the application of the Ostertag bill, which measure provides that employment of guards and watchmen may be accomplished only on issuance of certificates of fitness by the sheriff, practically giving that officer power to appoint grain elevator guards paid by the operator. The Corn Exchange also registered strong opposition on the bill.—G.E.T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thos. J. Stofer, 65, for many years identified with the local grain business, at one time treasurer of the Corn Exchange, died in Emergency Hospital Apr. 6, after an illness of three months. At the time of his retirement from the grain trade he was president and general manager of the local office of the Alder-Stofer Grain Co. He was associated for a number of years with James G. McKillen.—G.E.T.

New York, N. Y.—Sites on the New Jersey side of the harbor that would be available to all rail and water carriers on equal terms are being studied for a union grain terminal elevator with a storage capacity of 7,000,000 bus., according to the annual report of the Port of New York Authority recently made public. The authority undertook a survey at the request of grain exporters after the burning of the Erie elevator in Jersey City last June. At present there is only storage space for 4,500,000 bus. in the harbor, 2,000,000 of which is in the New York State elevator in Brooklyn. This elevator is for canal grain only.—G.E.T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Balta, N. D.—Bernard Schlecht is new manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Geneseo, N. D.—Fred Cuta of Olivia, Minn., is new manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elevator.

Mayville, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter in its elevator.

Harwood, N. D.—M. W. Scott, manager of the Farmers Elevator, was elected township clerk at the recent election.

Rogers, N. D.—Mr. Frugel of Breckenridge, Minn., has taken over the management of the new O. & M. elevator here.

Grandin, N. D.—The Grandin Grain & Seed Co. is a new member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Horace, N. D.—Ed Van Eckhout, manager of the Farmers Elevator, was named justice of peace at the recent township election.

Willow City, N. D.—The Willow City Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased the J. F. Steiner Ind. Elevator, taking possession Apr. 1. It will be used as an auxiliary storage house. The Farmers Co. in August, 1940, purchased the local Great Western elevator and now will operate the three elevator properties under one management. H. Haaland is manager for the company.

Starkweather, N. D.—A recent fire at the Ramsey County Grain elevator is being investigated by law officials. It was said some one apparently had entered the building by crawling underneath and pounding up a floor board. Mgr. H. B. Hoy discovered the blaze when he arrived early for work, and extinguished it before it gained much headway. A kerosene can was found near the fire. The elevator was filled with government wheat.

OHIO

Cincinnati, O.—The Early & Daniel Co. has purchased the brick warehouse building on West Sixth St. from the Newton Grand Rapids Furniture concern and will utilize it for storage.

Ridgeway, O.—E. A. Allen, proprietor of the elevator bearing his name, died Mar. 31 in San Antonio Hospital, Kenton, after being critically ill for three weeks.

Toledo, O.—The American Dehydrators Ass'n has been formed. D. C. Merrick, Central Mills, Inc., Dunbridge, is president and E. A. Chenault, Farm Industries, Inc., DeGraff, sec'y-treas.

Dayton, O.—The Montgomery County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n elevator was destroyed by fire early Mar. 28, that started in the cupola. Loss on the building was estimated at \$20,000; on the stock, \$10,000.

Cardington, O.—James G. Mills, 73, a grain dealer here for 50 years, representative in the Ohio general assembly from 1937-41, and postmaster from 1929-33, died Mar. 28 of a heart ailment.

Alliance, O.—General Mills, Inc., has leased the Warner Mills, a feed and seed business here, that was established in 1842 and has been operated for the last 30 years by Ralph S. Warner. Mr. Warner is retiring. William G. Millward of Butler, Pa., will be the manager of the plant.

OKLAHOMA

Gage, Okla.—The Robinson Grain Co. elevator was bought by the Feuguay Grain Co.

Wellston, Okla.—Ralph Groomes, proprietor of the Wellston Mill, recently purchased the Hall building.

Yewed, Okla.—The local elevator of Robinson Grain Co., one of four offered for sale at auction, recently, was purchased by the Feuguay Grain Co.

Stigler, Okla.—C. V. Dunaway is rebuilding his mill which recently burned. New machinery is being installed. Mr. Dunaway will handle poultry and cream also.

Woodward, Okla.—The Kimball Milling Co. is building four additional wheat storage tanks at its elevator, increasing the storage capacity by 100,000 bus. The company's intentions to add another 200,000 bus. increase may be thwarted because of the difficulty in getting material.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Lambert, Okla.—One of the Robinson Grain Co. elevators was purchased by Feuquay Grain Co. at auction sale recently. A second one here was bought by Al Ledbetter, farmer.

Lucien, Okla.—The Farm Credit Corp. offered for sale, subject to an existing lease with the Feuquay Grain Co., to expire May 31, 1942, the elevator now operated by that company. Sealed bids were opened Apr. 1.

Tuttle, Okla.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator formerly the Farmers Elevator, early Mar. 24 at an estimated loss of \$35,000. The structure was a complete loss together with 4,000 bus. of wheat stored in it.—P.J.P.

Duke, Okla.—The new elevator of Adair-Morton Grain Co., is expected to be completed Apr. 20 and the machinery ready to run in a test operation. Capacity of its eight steel storage bins is 8,000 bus. each. Construction was started last January.

Enid, Okla.—The fight of farmers against wheat penalties was summarized by Clayton E. Kline of Topeka, Kan., at a meeting in Convention Hall the afternoon of Apr. 7. Mr. Kline stressed the wheat referendum to be held thruout the nation on May 2.

Blackwell, Okla.—Vigorous plans for a spring offensive against adoption of a marketing quota in the farmer referendum May 2 were discussed at a recent meeting in the city pavilion attended by some 100 members of the Kay County Wheat Growers Protective Ass'n.

Cherokee, Okla.—D. A. Mock, manager of the Cherokee Mills, following his annual custom again played host to women truck drivers—feminine wheat haulers who each season bring wheat and other cereals to the mill. Dinner was served in the Methodist Church basement when 60 women were present. A talk was made by Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma City; John Jontz, manager of the grain department of the Alva Roller Mills, and Mrs. Jontz were among the guests.

Enid, Okla.—The usual grain survey of A. W. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn., has been dropped from the convention program of the Oklahoma Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held here Apr. 9 and 10. In former years he has given the grain men their most accurate early season outlook on the wheat crop, but this year Mr. Erickson has been tire conscious and hasn't been driving so much to make tests and will not come to the local meeting, Roy Bender, sec'y, announced. James Wells, Washington, special assistant to the sec'y of agriculture, in charge of storage and transportation, will be one of the chief speakers at the convention.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—An earthquake did some slight damage to the Francis Bros., Inc., plant recently.

Sheridan, Ore.—The Sheridan Grain Co. recently installed a new platform scale, Mgr. Leon French announced.

Ritzville, Wash.—The Ritzville Warehouse Co. is building a 125,000-bu. elevator at its local plant. Schauerma Bros. has the contract.

Umatilla, Wash.—The Pendleton Grain Growers are building an addition to their local elevator that will triple the present storage capacity.

Davenport, Wash.—Almer McCurtain, 65, at one time manager of the Davenport Union Warehouse Co., died recently at his home in Spokane.

Pomeroy, Wash.—C. G. Shawen, veteran feed and seed dealer here, suffered a light paralytic stroke recently. His condition was reported as improved.

Twin Falls, Ida.—Thieves broke into the warehouse of the Kinney Wholesale company, dumped a ton of beans on the floor—and stole the burlap bags.

Kahlotus, Wash.—A group of farmers have commissioned L. Delivick to erect a 150,000 bus. elevator. R. C. Watson is chairman of the organization.—F.K.H.

Spokane, Wash.—Everett W. Bishop, 59, for 40 years engineer for Centennial Flouring Mills, was found dead in his home. Death was attributed to a heart attack.

Endicott, Wash.—The Wheat Growers of Endicott are converting a flat warehouse adjoining their elevator here to add 70,000 bus. capacity to their bulk storage facilities.

McAdam (Washtucna p.o.), Wash.—Washtucna Grain Growers, Inc., let a contract recently to Schauerma Bros. for immediate construction here of an 85,000 bus. elevator.

Hermiston, Ore.—The Hermiston Grain & Feed Co. lost 100 tons of hay, chopper and tractor when one of its buildings was destroyed by fire recently. The loss, estimated at \$1,300, was insured.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Construction of a 150,000-bu. bulk grain elevator for Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., will start at once, Claude L. Buchet, manager, announced. This is in addition to its two annexes now being built, one for 70,000 bus., the other for 80,000, and will give the company local storage capacity of 760,000 bus.

Buckley, Wash.—The Standard Feed Co. recently gave away 4,500 cockerel chicks on a get-acquainted promotional plan. Abner Olson, manager, stated the demand far exceeded the supply on hand and it was necessary to make several long distance calls as well as transport a large number of chicks from the northern part of the state.

Odessa, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n held several district meetings recently when proposed changes in the uniform grain storage agreement was the subject under discussion. Members of the com'te to meet with the regional director of C.C.C. were elected from each of the following districts where meetings were held: Walla Walla, Lewiston, Colfax, Spokane and Odessa.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Multnomah Hotel May 22. Preliminary plans call for the opening of the convention at 10 a. m. and closing with the annual banquet at 7 p. m. Howard Hadley, past president of the Ass'n, is general convention chairman. Bay Pooley, Walter Scott, Sr., and Walter Scott, Jr., will have charge of the entertainment. Hugh Stoll, treasurer, again heads the finance com'te.

The Dalles, Ore.—Voters in the port districts of The Dalles, Ore., on Apr. 1 approved almost two to one a \$150,000 bond issue for erection of a 500,000-bus. bulk grain elevator. The port commissioners stated that they would proceed immediately to sell the bonds and let contracts for erection of the elevator. The commission already holds a contract from the Continental Grain Co. for an 18-year lease of the elevator, rental from which will amortize the bond issue.—C.C.J.—The Port of The Dalles will construct a spur track to connect the Union Pacific line with port terminal facilities.

May View, Wash.—Directors of Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., and a com'te representing Mayview farmers met in a mass meeting at the Mayview grange hall recently to discuss plans for construction of an elevator for bulk grain handling and storage at the Mayview tramway. The plan for conversion from sack to bulk storage calls for the building of bins within the present warehouse at the river's edge, capable of holding 75 per cent of the grain received, the balance to be stored in a new building at the top of the bluffs. The tram cars would be remodeled in such a way that bulk grain could be run directly into them. An extension of the REA power line is nearing completion from the present scale house, thus solving the power problem. It is hoped to have the elevator finished before harvest.

LaCrosse, Wash.—Thirty farmers of this district, met at the call of E. A. Burgess, chairman of the LaCrosse agricultural com'te, to discuss control of grain fires next harvest. All agreed to donate \$2 a thousand bushels to purchase fire fighting equipment.—F.K.H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Canton, Pa.—Preston Bros. had a small fire loss recently.

Carbondale, Pa.—G. L. F., Buffalo, has its plant here completed. All members are required to return empty feed sacks when new purchases are made. This applies to all the plants.

Gettysburg, Pa.—The feed and fertilizer plant of the Central Chemical Co. near here was destroyed by fire recently. The loss was estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000, with partial insurance. Large supplies of feed were destroyed as well as 25 motors, mixers, boilers and other equipment. The plant will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Woonsocket, S. D.—A. F. Parsons, for many years in the grain and feed business here, died recently.

South Shore, S. D.—Jacob Carlson has opened a feed store in the former Gazette building.—F. E.

Henry, S. D.—Robert Nicholson, formerly of Kampeska, is new manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator.

Groton, S. D.—A new roller bearing boot has been installed in Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Dempster, S. D.—The Dempster Co-operative Grain Co. has completed improvements and repairs at its elevator.

Harrisburg, S. D.—J. J. Mullaney & Son Grain Co. have completed repairs and improvements at their elevator.

Marion, S. D.—The old mill that has stood for years as a relic of pioneer days, abandoned for many years, is being razed.

Eakin (Onida p. o.), S. D.—The Blunt Grain Co. has moved its engine from its Blunt elevator, where motors were installed, to its local elevator.

Lemmon, S. D.—Scott Knapp was re-elected president of the Equity Exchange at the annual stockholders' meeting. Other officers are John Stanley, vice pres.; L. E. Jennings, sec'y-treas.—F. E.

Mitchell, S. D.—J. E. Betts, who formerly operated the Betts Grain Co., has taken over the management of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. He replaced Dee Carlson who was called to army service.—F. E.

Wakonda, S. D.—The Clay County Crop Improvement Ass'n has purchased a mechanical seed treater to treat seed on the members' farms. The machine will be used, also, to inoculate soybeans and to treat sorghums for smut.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—Jack Denhart, who has been in charge of the H. C. Denhart elevator, has enlisted in the U. S. Army and is now in service. His father, H. C. Denhart, of White City, will look after business at the elevator.

Huron, S. D.—The Farmers Feed store, a branch office of the Tri-State Milling Co. of Rapid City, has been opened in the Brumwell building on the corner of Wisconsin Ave. and Second St. S. W. Herbert Seveland is manager.—F. E.

Blunt, S. D.—The Blunt Grain Co. has installed new motors in its local elevator, and made extensive repairs which included repairing the annex and thus increasing the storage capacity by 10,000 bus. Peter Erickson is manager of the elevator.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The South Dakota Wheat Growers' Ass'n recently awarded contract to the Hartung Const. Co. for a 4-story 31x32 ft. building to house feed milling equipment. A hammer mill, attrition grinders, mixers, corn cracker, hulling and cleaning equipment will be installed. A show room is being built south of the new office building and a basement where a furnace will be placed is being built under the old office section.

TENNESSEE

McKenzie, Tenn.—James Carmack Meadows, salesman for the Keco Milling Co., and Miss Katie Belle Davis of Trenton, Tenn., were married at the home of the bride's parents.—P.J.P.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Kittrell Grain & Feed Co. suffered a heavy loss Mar. 25 from fire started by spontaneous combustion among several thousand bags of grain and feed on the second floor of its warehouse. Damage was estimated at \$35,000. The main offices were saved by a thick brick wall between the warehouse and the main building.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—Thos. F. West, 44, for over 20 years engaged in the grain business, died Mar. 18, after a lingering illness.

San Antonio, Tex.—Jess H. Grinstead, general manager of Liberty Mills, is convalescing in hospital after an attack of pneumonia.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here May 15 and 16, with headquarters at the Her-ring Hotel.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n is making big plans for its annual spring meeting to be held here May 7 at the Adolphus Hotel. W. W. Bridges of Bewley Mills, Fort Worth, is president of the Ass'n, and L. E. Church of the Houston Milling Co., Houston, is sec'y. R. W. Bridges of Ralston-Purina Co., Fort Worth, is vice-pres.

UTAH

Draper, Utah.—A choke in an elevator leg recently caused a small fire in the plant owned and operated by Draper Poultrymen, Inc.

WISCONSIN

Thorp, Wis.—Farmers of the Thorp Community will hold a meeting soon to discuss the proposition of organizing a co-operative elevator.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of April, 1942, has been determined by the finance committee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

De Pere, Wis.—The De Pere-Morrison Progressive Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., has purchased the Berken-Paque elevator, the owners of which, Roy Berken and Walter Paque, are of military age.

Footville, Wis.—Charles E. Arthur, proprietor of the Wisco Feed Co., won a judgment of \$571.93 but was denied recovery on an additional \$1,121.97 in the suit he brought against Harry Wayne Leng and the London and Lancashire Indemnity Co. of America. Arthur sued on a surety bond furnished by Leng as former manager of the local feed mill owned by Arthur. Judge Jesse Earle in Circuit Court held that Leng has violated an employment agreement in a manner "amounting to larceny and embezzlement," during the time he ran the business from 1935 to 1938, and held that the bonding company was responsible for \$571.93 claimed by Arthur prior to May 23, '38. By failing to report in accordance with the terms of the bond, however, the decision held that Arthur had estopped himself from recovery of an additional \$1,121.97 claimed lost after that date.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Froedtert Grain & Malt-ing Co. has declared a dividend of 20c on common, payable May 1 to record Apr. 15. Regular 30c dividend on the preferred stock also was declared, payable May 1 to record of Apr. 15.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual election, Apr. 6, of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange resulted as follows: For president, Walter C. Holstein; vice-pres., C. A. Houlton; 2nd vice-pres., Walter Vye; sec'y and treas., H. A. Plumb. Directors: Robt. G. Bell, Chas. F. Coughlin, G. W. Winston. For Board of Arbitration: Linus J. Beck, John G. Davis, Paul E. Riebs. For Board of Appeals: E. H. Heimke, John V. Lauer.

1941 Corn Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that Commodity Credit Corporation made 91,779 loans, in the amount of \$69,500,873 on 95,234,237 bushels of 1941 crop corn through Mar. 21, 1942. Loans made to date have averaged 73 cents per bushel. Loans by States follow:

State	No. Loans	Bushels	Amount
Illinois	16,941	22,974,102	\$17,205,714.70
Indiana	1,485	1,571,094	1,169,141.74
Iowa	38,340	41,042,459	29,850,184.70
Kansas	1,197	934,866	700,381.25
Kentucky	56	159,098	125,660.78
Maryland	7	4,859	4,081.47
Michigan	6	2,035	1,586.53
Minnesota	8,049	7,412,355	5,125,559.79
Missouri	2,364	1,763,867	1,375,023.24
Nebraska	18,635	15,509,642	11,179,692.20
North Carolina	25	19,306	11,575.56
North Dakota	79	101,323	52,492.07
Ohio	803	559,805	435,800.49
South Dakota	3,776	3,169,496	2,256,635.07
Virginia	1	1,086	684.18
Wisconsin	15	8,844	6,669.37
Totals	91,779	95,234,237	\$69,500,873.14

Inequities of C.C.C. Wheat Sales Pricing

Arthur B. Fruen, a miller of Minneapolis, Minn., has written a letter to each congressman, stating that:

"The feed manufacturing business of these Northwest states, and to a certain extent the farmers having private wheat for sale, have been quite upset by the announcement of the Commodity Credit Corp. that they would sell 100,000,000 bus. of wheat to farmers and poultrymen as feed.

"The injustice in their plan comes from the fact that they have disregarded, to a great extent, the transportation costs between this territory and the East and South, where much of it is consumed. For instance, the price set at Minneapolis (where we would have to buy it) was 86c bu. If we milled it, we would pay 37½c per 100 lbs. freight to the Philadelphia rate territory—and that amounts to 22½c bu. Thus, wheat purchased at Minneapolis for 86c would cost us \$1.08½c bu. Philadelphia, while the price set by the C.C.C. for the sale of the same wheat at Philadelphia is 93¾c bu. You can see from this that on the wheat they sell at Philadelphia, they are losing about 15c bu. more than they lose on the wheat sold at Minneapolis."

Flaxseed Acreage Will Be Larger

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's "Detailed Prospective Plantings for 1942" report shows that except for California and some minor flax-producing areas all states will show an increase in flaxseed acreage compared with last year of from 10% to 100%. The estimate for the whole United States flaxseed acreage this year is 4,037,000 acres, compared with 3,367,000 acres planted in 1941, or an increase of 19.9%. However, remember that this estimate is based on conditions as of March 1 and since then domestic flaxseed prices have advanced about 33 cents a bushel and best informed sources now feel that there will be a further increase in acreage, principally in the northwestern states where moisture conditions are satisfactory, with plenty of moisture to start the crop off, except possibly in northwestern North Dakota and northeastern Montana. Further, there is plenty of good seed flax available.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

CCC Loans on Wheat

The Department of Agriculture has reported that through Mar. 21, 1942 Commodity Credit Corporation made 515,081 loans on 356,091,897 bus. of 1941 wheat. The wheat under loan includes 117,795,411 bus. stored on farms and 238,296,486 bus. stored in public warehouses. Repayments to date amounted to 28,044,731 bus. and 7,669,279 bus. had been delivered to the Corporation. A total of 320,377,885 bus. remained under loan as of March 21. Loans by States follow:

State	Number of origin of loans	Farm Storage (bushels)	Warehouse Storage (bushels)	Amount
Ark.	4	383,381	1,795	\$ 1,938.49
Calif.	207	383,381	531,402	792,329.38
Colo.	9,850	3,602,935	6,657,185	10,205,049.63
Del.	950	.....	486,226	571,106.92
Idaho	6,175	2,715,186	6,479,732	7,683,152.78
Ill.	29,013	933,654	10,329,086	12,486,442.16
Ind.	17,897	762,033	5,855,272	7,504,922.48
Iowa	3,025	38,632	745,505	809,734.83
Kan.	103,962	19,993,965	55,018,634	77,752,712.80
Ky.	2,480	.....	1,042,612	1,160,626.41
Ma.	3,642	6,169	1,635,084	1,925,824.56
Mich.	3,409	372,068	415,823	794,244.13
Minn.	18,467	3,358,073	3,842,674	7,101,997.70
Mo.	21,336	190,496	5,473,142	5,817,307.98
Mont.	25,010	20,731,934	12,545,803	29,828,370.84
Neb.	49,153	9,831,541	14,418,590	23,892,585.07
Nev.	3	3,933	.....	2,077.90
N. Mex.	460	87,304	714,422	819,792.71
N. York	342	12,875	90,644	120,278.77
N. Car.	51	.....	8,456	9,753.34
N. D.	78,008	31,950,384	31,121,980	61,134,509.52
Ohio	16,432	756,817	5,526,394	7,196,191.13
Okla.	33,993	2,401,507	15,284,707	17,078,176.97
Ore.	4,463	2,900,266	11,859,670	13,762,269.45
Penn.	1,654	5,141	432,019	505,940.84
S. C.	1	.....	1,786	2,178.92
S. D.	48,421	9,328,178	11,138,593	20,174,674.71
Tenn.	1,720	.....	546,789	610,956.81
Tex.	22,932	1,506,742	15,786,950	16,887,317.42
Utah	841	1,192,286	369,394	1,243,706.40
Va.	1,227	16,191	353,593	432,380.96
Wash.	8,451	3,532,914	18,674,861	19,500,243.77
W. Va.	62	.....	32,633	36,830.27
Wis.	3	288	.....	173.77
Wyo.	1,437	1,180,528	865,040	1,971,593.35
Total	515,081	117,795,411	238,296,486	\$349,817,693.17

"Equipment for the Bulk Handling of Grain" by the College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, recently issued, indicates the growing interest in bulk handling growing out of the shortage of sacks. It is Circular 47, California Extension Service.

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Storage and Transportation of the 1942 Crop

The second of a series of meetings of the Grain Storage and Transportation Committee to be held under the chairmanship of J. E. Wells, Special Assistant to the Sec'y of Agriculture, was held in Chicago, Apr. 7. After reviewing the work of handling the 1941 crop, Mr. Wells said: We realize the expense of meetings of this kind, and know too that the crop may be a failure, but we thought it prudent to call this meeting so as to get your suggestions and reactions on how to handle this year's problems.

Here are some of the things we must consider: Do we have storage space for the 1941 carryover and the 1942 production? Do we have sufficient transportation facilities to handle the grain which will move? If we do not have ample storage what then? If we have the storage space how best can we utilize it. The first thing needed was a survey to learn the storage and transportation situation. If there will be a problem everyone will be interested. To take care of the situation a plan should be formulated, that it may speedily be put into working order when the problem presents itself.

A. J. SURRATT, Agri. Statistician, Springfield, Ill., presented a report which his office has made on grain storage capacity and stocks on hand in the central states.

WILLIAM ENGEL, CCC, Chicago, expressed pleasure in that Chicago escaped an embargo in 1941. A permit system on cars carrying grain into markets, Mr. Engel thought, could be worked out with the grain trade, railroads and the AAA. If such a system is thought feasible and necessary he said it should be worked out before hand. This would prevent an embargo and would not bring criticism for any delay in the war effort which would be caused by requests for cars at crop moving time. Mr. Engel stated that in his opinion the only type of temporary storage which will work satisfactorily is farm storage, this is true because the farmer can get the necessary building material easier, and the unit can be constructed quickly.

WM. McDONALD, Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago: I do not believe we have ever had a reliable survey of the storage space available in the country. While prospects at this time are good, should we produce a normal crop, we will have congestion and may need additional storage. I do not, however, believe the situation at this time calls for it. During normal times we have had an excess of storage to handle a normal crop, and any program we plan must be patterned after the needs in a normal crop year. I believe farm storage is the answer to the problem, as it can be constructed in smaller units, on short notice. Any additional storage built at the terminals will present a problem when normal conditions return. We are out to win this war, and I want to pledge the support to the grain elevator operators in this effort. We have the ability and the skilled men to assist the government, and we assure you that the grain trade will be pleased to have you call on its facilities.

M. L. VEON, Chicago, representing the grain commission firms, also pledged the support of his group to the war effort, and to continue to move the country's grain in an orderly manner. Mr. Veon said: I would not favor a permit system under ordinary circumstance, these I know are abnormal times, but there is no reason why we cannot work out our problems to the satisfaction of everyone as we have done in the past. However, if it is found that a permit system is necessary it should be put into effect and you can rest assured you will have our support. Chicago has never had an em-

bargo and never the need for a permit system. I think it would be of immense help to the war effort and to the solution of our problems if arrangements could be made to move corn and wheat at the different times.

FRANK HAINES, Illinois Grain Corp., Chicago, pledged the support of his group in whatever plan was found necessary.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, sec'y Illinois Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Bloomington, Ill.: The picture is a little brighter from a country elevator storage standpoint than it was in 1941. The country elevators in the southern part of the state where wheat is raised are small. These elevators never cared to store grain, but with the reduced wheat acreage and the resultant smaller crop, they will be inclined to store other grain. The increase in soybeans will extend northward, where a great deal of the CCC corn has been shipped out. The elevators in this section are larger, and with the corn out, there will be more storage available for beans. I do not like the permit system, and think we should do everything to avoid it.

DON EDISON, sec'y Iowa Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Ft. Dodge, Ia.: Our storage problem is serious now. The capacity of our elevators is not large, few have more than 40,000 bus. Iowa leads in corn stored on farms, at the present time. This is less than the normal carryover.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, CCC, Washington: In some respects we have a staggering job ahead of us, but it does not compare with what we were faced in 1939. I am pleased to hear the favorable comments on farm storage. Farm storage takes the burden from the terminals, and provides suitable storage until the grain is needed elsewhere. There is storage space available in terminals, sub-terminals and mills, and we should give serious thought on how best to utilize this space. I sincerely hope that those who have space will make it available.

The corn belt will meet the situation, some of the steel bins are empty and more will soon be empty. The question arises, what will be done with these bins. The AAA and the CCC will make use of them.

Distress wheat is wet wheat and wheat from non-cooperators, and we didn't have a great deal of sympathy for the non-cooperators. You have heard a great deal about the many things which Washington will requisition. I hate to see this happen.

MR. WELLS—You know how the railroads came through and handled the 1941 crop, and I think it would be well to get the opinions of some of the railroad men present.

L. M. BETTS, Ass'n American Railroads, New York: The grain storage situation is the most acute aspect of the whole problem. Railroads have always assembled a bank of box cars to handle a crop, and if we knew when and where grain is to move, it is our expectation the railroads will move the grain without great delay in spite of war and usual civilian traffic. The car supply, that is the total number of cars, is better than a year ago. Our problem is of grain storage space rather than transportation. We would not be so optimistic about the situation were it not for the splendid cooperation we received from the different committees last year.

JAMES MAHONEY, Santa Fe: While the picture is dark from a storage standpoint I am sure the railroads will do their part in the expeditious handling of the crop.

J. R. PICKERING, Rock Island: The rail-

roads are deeply interested in the storage problem, but there is no question about their ability to move the grain which is ready to ship and has a place to go. Naturally we would like to know what to expect as to the movement of the old and the new crop. This would help us to formulate our plans.

J. M. BROWN, Milwaukee Road, expressed the opinion that railroads would not be found wanting, and would move the grain without delay, but agreed with the others that storage space is the problem.

W. K. EVANS, Chicago Representative of WPB: "The tail end of all stories is priorities." Priorities are the key to the situation insofar as to war needs and secondly to civilian needs. Priorities are a war time necessity. In an economy of this kind we cannot get along without them. If it were not for priorities John Smith and Bill Jones would be fighting for materials, which are directed first to war needs then to civilian needs. We must back up the fighting men with every available pound of material fit for war purposes, we take what is left. All metals and chemicals are very, very critical. Through the M orders distribution is tightened up thru the L orders production is increased. Of course this all interferes with everyone's daily life.

We must do everything to keep the farm industry alive as it is a vital industry. Farm storage should be adopted as it can be constructed of non-critical materials, while large units almost entirely call for material which is critical.

Don't be surprised if a lot of grain goes to market this year in the one-hoss shay instead of on rubber as before. Power is being rationed; conveying machinery is used by all large elevators, but there is an order for the manufacture of this equipment; there is an order for repairs, and repairs must be made as it will be difficult to purchase new equipment; we have just issued instructions to increase production of nails to 72,000 tons for the months of May, June and July. You need no rating to secure nails, but if you have a rating you are on a shipping schedule, on the top seat as it were; roofing and other non-metal products are on the non-critical list as is timber and lumber; reinforcing steel is not obtainable, and substitutes should be found for construction which calls for such steel; keep as far away from structural steel as possible. All civilian projects should be withheld. You will have to fight for steel and you will have a tough job to get it.

MR. WELLS in elaborating on Mr. Evans' remarks about the difficulty in securing reinforcing steel, called attention to an 800,000 bu. elevator in course of construction in the west. The foundation is in and ready for the superstructure, but regardless of all efforts, it is impossible to get the steel required to finish the job.

DOLLIVER KENT, Des Moines, asked if farmers would be compensated for storage units which they may construct.

MR. WELLS: If it is found necessary to put in a permit system, the farmers should know about it. They are the ones who will carry the load formerly carried by the terminals. The committees should keep the farmer advised.

LLOYD WHITEHOUSE, AAA, Chicago: The AAA reports the farmer has been called upon to increase some crops and does not know when he will be asked to increase all crops. It is up to the grain trade and the railroads to see that the grain gets to destination. In the Eastern area we do not have the storage we should have. The farmers in this area have drifted away from farm storage. We hope this situation will be corrected soon. Grain must not be allowed to deteriorate, it must be protected.

LEE PATRICK, for Indiana: Our state is in a worse condition than last year. We plan to get more farm storage.

CHRIS KAINRAD, for Ohio: Our state does not have ample storage facilities. We are

instituting a campaign for more farm storage. Terminal loan wheat is still in storage due to present market situation.

FLOYD HIMES, for Michigan: We have emphasized farm storage. Beans are our big problem, and it is not a matter of storage or transportation, but too high moisture content. Michigan wheat is used within the state by the breakfast food manufacturers, it is especially adapted to that purpose and for pastry. We expect a 300 per cent increase in soybeans:

MR. WHITEHOUSE: The soybean crop and carryover will take serious study on storage and transportation. They will all be processed. The increase in flax will present the same problems.

F. S. KEISER, transportation consultant, ODT, Chicago: For a long time it has been the custom to take boats away from grain for ore, but in my opinion iron ore is no more important than biscuits. If all the boats were taken away from grain it would add but 3,370,000 tons, and that would be of little help. The grain trade has certain obligations. The railroads have been very kind in the way they have let you handle their equipment. In this emergency, you should not take advantage of all the time in unloading. You should have a place to put the grain before it is shipped, and not use cars for a warehouse. You must speed up the handling of cars or expect stringent regulations from Washington which will hurt. Keep the cars moving.

The use of second hand motors was recommended by Mr. Wells, who also stated a complete report on storage capacity would be made May 1 and 15 and June 1, thereafter each week. Mr. Wells closed his remarks with the statement that the grain business is a live business, it changes every day and it must be kept alive.

Following the adjournment of the regular meeting, E. H. Karp, Warehouse Specialist for the CCC, discussed priorities with the grain elevator engineers present, pointing out what they could not obtain, recommending that full use of the ingenuity and experience of the grain elevator engineering profession be made to design and construct elevators without the use of materials needed for war uses.

Canadian 1942 Grain Policy

The 1942 farm-aid program as outlined to the Canadian Parliament includes three legislative measures as follows: An amendment to the Wheat Board Act authorizing an increase in the initial price of wheat from 70 to 90 cents (Canadian) per bushel based on No. 1 Northern at Fort William-Port Arthur; an amendment to the Prairies Farm Assistance Act to lift the 80-cent price limitation in the application of farm aid; and finally, a bill to restrict the wheat acreage to 80 per cent of the 1940 acreage, instead of 65 per cent as required for 1941.

The increased wheat price will be applied to total deliveries to the Wheat Board of 280 million bushels from the Prairie Provinces, as compared with 230 million bushels for all Canada provided a year ago. Arrangements will be made whereby each farmer will deliver to the Board an equitable share of the total accepted. By placing the acreage goal at 80 per cent of the 1940 total for the Prairie Provinces some expansion in wheat seeding seems probable for the coming crop. A year ago, a 35 per cent reduction was requested, but the total acreage was reported reduced by only 22 per cent from that of 1940.

Under the revised plan for relief to growers suffering partial or total crop failures, \$2 per acre will be paid when 4 bus. or less have been harvested per acre, \$1.50 for returns from 4 to 8 bus., and 60 cents when yields were from 8 to 12 bus. per acre. Previously such payments were applied to only one-half of a farmer's cultivated acreage with limits set for the total to be received by one farmer.

Supply Trade

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. has announced solder sealed condenser bushings for use with power transformers and oil circuit breakers. Solder-sealing is claimed to cut down maintenance costs by eliminating gaskets, and to add a third and absolute defense against moisture. Moisture-proof condenser bushings with ratings of from 15 to 69 kilovolts are now solder-sealed in a porcelain weather case that is vacuum-tight and permanent.

Washington, D. C.—The International Salt Co., Scranton, Pa., and its subsidiaries, International Salt Co., Inc., Scranton, Independent Salt Co., New York, and Eastern Salt Co., Boston, are alleged to have violated the Robinson-Patman Act in an amended complaint before the Federal Trade Commission. Discriminations in allowing "unit discount" and "multiple unit discounts," and in payment of advertising allowances to some customers, while not allowing the same deals to other competing customers, is charged.

Washington, D. C.—Maximum prices for used multi-wall paper bags were suggested Apr. 1 by John E. Hamm, acting price administrator. Manufacturers and dealers reported to OPA that many shippers, confronted with a burlap bag scarcity, are using the paper bags for the first time and are not aware that the bags, when properly opened, can be sold to a dealer for reuse, in which case a substantial reduction on the original cost of the bags is effected. For plain 4-ply bags, the dealer will pay the dumper 3c each and sell to user at 5c each, in carload lots. For 1cl lots 10% is deducted by dealer from price paid and 10% added to sale price.

Farm Stored Soybeans Show Damage

High moisture content in farm stored beans and in many lots of country elevator stored beans is causing extensive damage, reports the sampling department of the Chicago Board of Trade. Approximately 90 per cent of the samples sent in by mail to this testing office from country shippers in Iowa and northwestern Illinois late in March showed some damage.

The average amount of damage was 40 per cent. Many samples contained 50 per cent spoiled beans, and a few ran 90 per cent damage.

Beans held in commercial warehouses are reported to show but 4 per cent damage, which compares with an average of less than ½ per cent damage in beans marketed last fall. Commercial warehouse held beans have been maintained in good condition and may prove invaluable as a source of seed for expanded soybean acreage this year.

Books Received

FIGHTING FIRE IN COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATORS titles a well prepared and illustrated booklet of a dozen pages, by R. D. MacDaniel, field service director for the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Its expressed conviction is that planning ahead against the possibility of fire, and preparation thru providing avenues and means for fighting fire pays big dividends in saved properties. Suggestions and directions are specific, explaining the why as well as the way for recommended action. It has been sent to fire chiefs in all territories who may have occasion to work on a Grain Dealers risk, and is free to grain dealers and their fire fighters on request to the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Price 70 cts. plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Price 95 cts., plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¾x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.35, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Louisville, Ky.—Chambers Seed Co. will move its facilities to new quarters at 1201 Story Ave. in May.

Britt, Ia.—Free lunch for visitors heralded the opening of the new Henry Field Seed & Nursery store here Mar. 14, and attracted a tremendous crowd.

Keosauqua, Ia.—Iowa-Missouri Hybrid Seed Corn Co. has purchased lots on which it will erect a building, announces the company's president, Ray Randell.—P. J. P.

Greenville, Ky.—For every dollar spent in hybrid seed corn last year, farmers in Logan County, Ky., got back \$6.07, according to John R. Watlington, county agent.—W.B.C.

Guelph, Ont.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, leading Canadian agricultural scientist, who was in charge of experimental field crop work at Ontario Agricultural College for 38 years, died recently.

Buena, Wash.—The California Packing Co. is moving its seed plant from Ellensburg to larger quarters in a warehouse here which is being remodeled and fitted with seed handling and cleaning equipment for the purpose.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n has added to its list of varieties acceptable for certification, the following, which have been newly approved: Balbo rye, Dunfield soybeans, Illinois-200 and K.I.H.-38 corn hybrids. These hybrid seed corn varieties have been approved for use in eastern Kansas only.

Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue University recommends row seeding of soybeans to conserve high priced seed. Row seedings may be cultivated with beet cultivators and two row corn cultivators. Recommended rate of seeding is 3 to 4 pecks per acre for average sized varieties, compared with a normal 6 to 8 pecks for solid seeding.

Charleston, Ill.—Eastern Illinois Seed Co. is the name of a partnership of L. A. Moore, and Robert Blackford which recently opened for business with a stock of farm, garden and flower seeds and associated lines. Mr. Moore was head of the Illinois Division of Plant Industry 1934-41, and is at present in his fourth term as president of the American Seed Council.

Lafayette, Ind.—At Purdue University recently 200 seed corn producers met for their fourth annual conference. A shortage of cotton bags for shipment of seed corn was disclosed. The growers considered problems of advertising, technical phases of seed production, Federal and state seed laws, regional co-operation in corn improvement, fertilization and control of the European corn borer.

Winchester, Ind., Mar. 14.—Seed business sour in past week. Backward weather curtailed small bag business and the East has decided to put prices down. The United States must have had one whale of a crop of Red Clover in 1940 and 1941. The field seed business is a cockeyed game. You spend nine months getting ready for three months business you hope you will have.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v. pres.

Lafayette, Ind.—To save costly soybean seed in planting more farmers will plant in rows. Instead of the standard distance apart for corn, soybeans yield more per acre when planted 20 to 30 inches apart.—W. B. C.

A plan has been set up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to increase seed stocks of castor beans this year. Three varieties, namely Conner, Doughty 11, and Kentucky 38, will be used for this purpose with a total of about 8250 acres to be planted for seed stock increases. With an average of 500 pounds to the acre, it is hoped that four million pounds of seed will be available for 1943 plantings if desired.—W. L. Burlison, University of Illinois.

Lexington, Ky.—Hemp growers of eight central Kentucky counties have agreed to form a co-operative to handle the fiber seed to be grown by them this year and to sell the product next year. Floyd G. Clay, Versailles, who served as chairman of the meeting, expressed belief higher prices could be obtained thru a pooling plan than by farmers attempting to sell on an individual basis. Plans to transfer, if the government grants sanction, 1,950 bus. of hemp seed owned by the Kentucky-Illinois Hemp Co. to the co-operative, which in turn will sell it for \$12.08 a bushel to growers, were approved. The Commodity Credit Corporation has control of all hemp seed and any surplus seed in the hands of the co-operative is subject to purchase by the corporation. Farmers from Fayette, Woodford, Scott, Clark, Lincoln, Jessamine, Mercer and Franklin counties pledged to buy approximately 1,100 bus. of seed. The Kentucky-Illinois Co., which has a plant at Versailles, Ky., proposed to break and clean the fiber for 7½ cents a pound for co-op members. Hemp fiber will be used largely as a replacement for material used in burlap sacks and in production of rope, made necessary by cut out of imports of sisal and other products used in bagging, rope, etc.—A.W.W.

Seed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1941, in bus., except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	36,000	77,000	77,000	133,000
Minneapolis	708,400	718,200	154,000	74,200
Superior	4,870	76,199	37,337	.....
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	1942	1941		
Ft. Worth	120,000	52,500	246,000	57,000
Hutchinson	81,000	57,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	102,200	204,400	218,400	134,400
St. Joseph	12,000	1,500	1,500	.....
St. Louis	26,000	29,400	.....	4,200
Wichita	11,500	3,900	11,500	2,600
	CLOVER			
	1942	1941		
Chicago, lbs.	694,000	781,000	599,000	481,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	90,000	176,000	1,108,105	1,474,026
	TIMOTHY			
	1942	1941		
Chicago, lbs.	633,000	408,000	470,000	360,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	300,000	703,880	1,169,777
	CANE SEED			
	1942	1941		
Ft. Worth	63,000	3,000	12,000
Hutchinson	4,500	9,000
Kansas City	28,000	11,200	5,400	9,600

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Soybeans Seed Purchase Regulations of CCC

Commodity Credit Corp. has issued advices it will pay producers \$2 per bu. (60 lbs.) for cleaned soybeans, delivered at designated points, subject to terms of C.C.C. Memorandum of Purchase, Form C.

Written offer of sale must be filed with the county A.A.A. committee on or before Apr. 10, and delivery may be made thereafter to May 30.

Soybeans, to be eligible, must be yellow or green, and of unmixed varieties approved by the War Production Board. They must test 85 per cent germination or better. They may not grade weevily, musty, sour, heating, or have objectionable odor.

A.A.A. committees may authorize delivery at warehouses which are cooperating with the C.C.C. under a Form H warehouse agreement. If such a warehouse is not available within a reasonable distance, offerings must be transmitted to the Commodity Credit Corp.'s Chicago office for further instructions.

Comanche and Pawnee Wheat

Two new varieties of wheat have been developed by the Kansas Experiment Station and show great merit.

Comanche, the hard winter wheat variety added to the approved list, was a selection from a hybrid of Oro and Tenmarq. It was developed at the Kansas experiment station and combines the excellent milling and baking characteristics of Tenmarq and the bunt resistance of Oro, a variety similar to Turkey. High yield, good test weight, earliness of maturity, stiff straw, resistance to leaf rust and a certain extent of tolerance to stem rust are other desirable qualities incorporated in the new variety, according to L. P. Reitz, plant breeder at the experiment station.

Tests of Comanche have been made in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and the new variety which appears to do best in the territory from central Kansas to northern Texas. Seed increase plots have been established in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Commercial quantities, however, are not expected to be available before the fall of 1943. In tests conducted thruout Kansas in the past years, Comanche has averaged 27.5 bu. an acre as compared with 25.5 for Tenmarq.

Pawnee is a selection from a Kawvale and Tenmarq cross. It is a bearded hard wheat with desirable plant characteristics such as stiff straw, medium early in maturity, resistant to loose smut and leaf rust. Pawnee is a high yielding variety and has a much higher test weight than Tenmarq.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, stated Mar. 26 that the United States had run out of storage room for wheat supplies, which by July 1 are expected to total 1,400,000,000 bus., and that reliance would have to be placed on farm storage.

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Marvelous Growth Promotion by Hormones

By K. J. SEULKE, Ph. D., Director of Research, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

At one of America's great state experiment stations a leading plant breeding expert has been working with a Staley product for the past year or more with the idea of determining whether this product has properties that are known to be possessed by only a very few rare chemicals.

He explained that the materials with which he has been working are not fertilizers nor are they fungicides but are actually plant growth substances commonly called plant hormones.

Some of these, as for example colchicine, have little value as growth promoting materials but have other properties when applied to plants or seeds that are spectacular to say the least. These are known as deforming hormones and bring about changes in the structure and makeup of the plant or its fruit, by bringing about changes in the chromosome structure or number. Others stimulate root and plant growth beyond normal, making it possible to produce greater yields of farm crops.

In this experimental work during the past year a Staley product has given better results than any other known plant growth substance. The active principle of this material is levulinic acid manufactured commercially only by the Staley company and hitherto used principally in the production of medicinals, plastics, oil refining, and similar processes. The Staley company has supplied investigators at a number of experiment stations with many mixtures containing levulinic acid and many levulinic acid derivatives for tests. From these it has developed that a mixture of levulinic acid in soy flour was the outstanding plant growth material of all those with which these investigators have worked and the remarkable part is that it possesses all of the hormone properties of other materials except that of deformation or chromosome rearrangement.

This new plant growth material has been named "Staymone."

PHENOMENAL CROP YIELDS. The figures as given at the meetings showed that "Staymone," when applied in extremely small quantities to seed, increased the yield of farm and garden crops wonderfully. For example, when eight ounces of "Staymone" were dusted on a bushel of cotton seed the yield of cotton increased over fifty per cent. If, in addition, the cotton plants were dusted with "Staymone" three times during the early part of the blossom stage, the yield increased over 100 per cent as a result of the combined treatments. Imagine what that would mean to a cotton grower.

The simple operation of dusting a bushel of sugar beet seed with eight ounces of "Staymone" increased the yield of beets over a hundred per cent and also stepped up the sugar content. In these days of sugar rationing that seems like a miracle.

Alfalfa responded to "Staymone" treatment of the seed by producing nearly thirty per cent more hay to the acre.

Soybeans produced over fifty per cent more beans, when the seed was treated with "Staymone." Dusting the blossoms might pay even higher dividends.

Such prosaic crops as cow peas and oats produced nearly a third more grain when the seed was dusted with "Staymone" before planting, and spraying the oats while in the blossom stage added another twenty per cent.

The above are only a few of the examples

cited by the experimental stations but they serve to illustrate the effect of the newest of the known plant growth substances or hormones on common farm crops. Other tests have been carried on with grasses, truck and garden crops, flowers, and other plants.

Many tests will be carried out during the coming summer in widely scattered sections of the country.

Subterranean Clover New Crop for Oregon

Portland, Ore.—For the first time Oregon became a producer of a significant amount of subterranean clover seed when a Clackamas County farmer was able to harvest more than two tons of clean seed with the aid of the staff of the Red Hill soils experimental area in developing suitable machinery.

The subterranean clover, which promises to be one of the major pasture finds for Oregon, is an annual clover, but reproduces itself year after year by developing its seed under the surface of the ground.

The problem has been to find some way of harvesting the clover to lift the seed out of the ground before cutting the vine. This was accomplished by using a lespedeza cutter bar with four special lifter guards attached.

A windrower was also used behind a cutter bar. A lespedeza cutter bar is thinner than the ordinary bar and has about twice as many guards. A tractor was found necessary for power, as this kept the sickle speed constant regardless of the traveling speed.

The clover was produced on red Aiken soil and gave a yield of 600 pounds per acre. It was estimated by T. H. DeArmond, in charge of the Red Hills soils experimental area, that at least 75 per cent of the seed was saved. Practically all the seed formerly had been imported from Australia.—F. K. H.

Midland and Cumberland Clover

Midland and Cumberland red clover were introduced last year as a result of co-operative work by the Illinois and other state experiment stations, crop improvement associations and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Midland, for the northern half of the red-clover belt, and Cumberland, for the southern half, produce more hay and leave more nitrogen in the soil for food and feed crops that follow. In widely scattered tests throughout the portions of the red-clover belt to which they are adapted, Midland and Cumberland produced from a fourth to a ton more hay an acre than varieties commonly used. Because of resistance to anthracnose, these varieties greatly lessen the risk of crop failure and the waste of seed and labor.

J. C. Hackleman, crops extension specialist, suggested that Illinois farmers try enough seed to plant four or five acres this year and compare the crop with that from standard varieties. Both Midland and Cumberland seed are now selling for 2 to 3 cents a pound more than commercial red-clover seed, but an extra investment of 20 to 30 cents an acre may bring an added return of as much as a quarter of a ton to a ton of good hay, plus insurance against complete loss.—P. J. P.

The Wheat Situation

The domestic supply of wheat in 1942-43 may total approximately 1,425 million bushels. This figure is based on a winter wheat crop indication as of Dec. 1, 1941, of 631 million bushels, a spring wheat crop (including durum) tentatively placed at about 164 million bushels on the basis of average yields on prospective plantings, and a carry-over of old wheat on July 1, 1942, estimated at about 630 million bushels. The total compares with a domestic supply of 1,331 million bushels in 1941-42, consisting of a carry-over of 385 million bushels and a crop of 946 million bushels.

On the basis of supplies of 1,425 million bushels and prospects that domestic disappearance may be about 675 million bushels, the quantity available for export and carry-over during the year beginning July 1 next would be about 750 million bushels. If present shipping difficulties continue, exports will probably remain small.—U.S.D.A.



Left: Soybean Seedlings; Treated Seed Produced Seedlings Nearly Twice as Large as Untreated Seed. Root Systems Correspondingly Greater. Right: Comparative Growth from Treated and Untreated Open Pollinated Corn.

Seed Cleaning Improving in Illinois

The Division of Seed Inspection of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, during its 1940-41 fiscal year, received 22,320 samples of seed. From examination of these samples it noted:

The percentage of unsalable samples amounts to but 7.1% of the total, the lowest percentage in the history of the Division. It represents an achievement by Illinois producers and seed cleaners. Seedsmen who do custom cleaning are far better equipped to remove buckhorn, dodder and weed seeds of similar character which so often caused seed to be unsalable. It is of special interest to note that only 8.6% of the samples of red clover received were unsalable, compared with 15.3% for the preceding year.

While agricultural seeds may be free from weed seeds and still be of low quality, weed seed content has long been accepted as strong indication of quality. Buckhorn, bull nettle and dock are the most widely distributed in crop seeds. Excepting dodder in lespedeza, occurrence of the other noxious weed seeds is comparatively low. Of these only bull nettle has growth habits that create a serious menace to agriculture. The others are nuisances to the farmer as well as to the seedsmen. The incidental production of seed crops in Illinois together with the careless attitude of the producers constitute a severe indictment against the latter who tolerate and apparently give little thought to the economic losses due to weeds.

The need for high standards in seed production is clearly evident and perhaps with more rigid requirements in seed laws there will develop a group of careful and diligent seed producers. Risk is involved in buying seed from unreliable sources without proper analysis.

Lespedeza presents the most serious cleaning problem because of its pubescent seed coat. Of the 545 samples received at the laboratory, one-third were found to be unsalable, and only 9 per cent were found to be free from noxious weed seeds. There was 51.4 per cent dodder in the samples, 72.3 per cent bull nettle, and 31.5 per cent dock. Noxious weed seeds can be removed from lespedeza successfully but only at great expense.

During the fiscal year, 146 different kinds of common weed seeds were found in the samples submitted. Comparatively few of them, however, appeared with marked frequency. Green Foxtail appeared in 35.4% of the samples, Yellow Foxtail 21.5%, Ragweed 21.1%, Smartweed, 20.7%, Lamb's Quarter 18.4%, Crab Grass 14.5%; Witch Grass 13.4%, Pepper Grass 13.4%, Black Seeded Plantain 10.7%, Pigweed 10.2%, Spurge 10.1%, and Bracted Plantain 10%.

Employee of Seed Co. Recovers \$3,000 Damages

The Kansas City Court of Appeals on Jan. 5, 1942, denied a rehearing of the suit by which Arthur J. Gerharter recovered \$1 actual and \$3,000 punitive damages of the Mitchellhill Seed Co. for failure to give him on his discharge a service letter as required by the law of Missouri.

Plaintiff entered employ of the seed company in March, 1935, and was discharged Sept. 21, 1938. He dried and threshed bluegrass seed, operated a sacking machine and did other work about the plant.

After \$800 worth of alfalfa seed was stolen prior to Sept. 21 all employees were laid off. All but four were rehired. Plaintiff received a letter in the mail stating that "His services were satisfactory, but no longer required." The court held that this did not comply with the statute relating to such service letters.—157 S.W. (2d) 577.

Overcoming Difficulty of Shelling Castor Beans

H. A. Arnold and M. A. Sharp, in Agricultural Engineering, report:

The problem is to get the bean out of its individual part of the pod without cracking or injuring the hull or cover coat of the bean. When sufficient pressure is applied on the sides of the pod to break it loose, the bean is usually injured. By applying pressure on the ends of the pod, it may be readily removed without cracking the bean.

With the machine we have developed, we have been getting 95 to 98 per cent of the beans out of the pods without injury to them. Those not shelled may be screened out and put thru again. The loose hulls may be blown out with any fanning mill.

The machine consists of two rubber disks, one being stationary and the other rotating at about 1,100 rpm, which are spaced about 1/2 inch apart and adjusted so the beans will just fit end-wise between them without being crushed. Grooves are cut in the rubber disks so as to cause the pods to rotate in more than one direction. Thus pods which enter side-wise are turned so the pressure comes on the ends, and the pod is removed without injury to the bean.

The addition of rubber rings or ridges on the disks increased the percentage shelled, although they are not necessary. The rubber used is 3/8-in. tire stock sheets, and the grooves are V-shaped about 1/8 inch wide and 1/8 inch deep.

This 6-in. machine does a good job of shelling and has proved to be very satisfactory for our experimental plot work. It also does a fair job of hulling peanuts.

Shovel Bulking of Seed

Hand bulking or mixing of seed is best done by strewing the contents of each bag in long, thin, parallel lines on a smooth floor. If this is systematically done, the contents of each bag will be distributed evenly.

Mix by shoveling the streams together several times. But do not shovel them into a pile. When the shoveling is done the seed should still be in a long, low ridge, and should be sacked from this ridge.

Where lots of seed to be mixed are small this is an efficient way of handling. Large seed houses, of course, commonly use bulking bins, and mechanical mixers for this purpose.

Seed Experiments

THE PROTEIN CONTENT of smooth bromegrass forage at seed harvest time rose consistently with the nitrogen rate in experiments reported by C. M. Harrison and W. N. Crawford, of Michigan experiment station in *Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron.*, 33 (1941), No. 7. They planted the bromegrass in 28 inch rows, and fertilized with ammonium sulfate at acre rates varying from 100 to 1,000 lbs. in three spring months. Nitrogen applications in April and May of the first year (1938) increased seed yields over the controls. April applications in the second year (1939) showed best seed results. Forage production was stimulated most by nitrogen applications in May the first year, in April the second year.

* * *

WHEN OHIO (adapted) and western Oregon and French (unadapted) red clovers were seeded at rates of 5, 10, 15, and 20 lbs. per acre in systematic replicated plots for yield determinations 1930-33, inclusive, at Holgate, O., increasing the rates from 10 to 20 lbs. per acre had no significant effect on relative yields of adapted and unadapted seed. E. A. Hollowell and D. Heusinkveld, in *Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron.*, 33 (1941), No. 6, report an increase from 10 to 15 and 20 lbs. did provide more uniform initial stands.

* * *

THE MARKETABLE YIELD of hybrids was reduced 2.99 per cent and that of open-pollinated varieties of corn 3.64 per corn borer per plant in experiments to study comparative injury from this pest. The studies were reported by L. H. Patch, G. W. Still, B. A. App, and C. A. Crooks in *Jour. Agr. Res. (U. S.)*, 63, (1941), No. 6, and cover various strains of corn grown in Ohio from 1929 to 1933. Plants were subjected to different known levels of corn borer population by placing egg masses on the plants by hand. Reduction in the marketable yield occurred thru an increase in the number of ear-less plants and plants bearing unmarketable ears, and thru a reduction in the ear size. Effect of one borer on one plant was to reduce the size of the ear 2.5 per cent, in both open-pollinated and hybrid varieties. Effect of one borer per plant per acre was the loss of the yield of 292 plants.

The corn-hog ratio is 16.3, against 11.9 for the like week last year, inducing farmers now to feed liberally and to a heavier weight.



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Patents Granted

The U. S. Patent Office has published the following patents for mechanical devices applicable to use in grain, feed, and seed elevators:

No. 2,366,045. Screw Conveyor Drive Assembly, by Clarence F. Abraham, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind. This drive consists of right angle gears rigidly held in thrust bearings and a housing to remain in alignment.

No. 2,267,970. Conveyor, by David J. Boal, Philadelphia, Pa. This conveyor is a stationary helical plate repeatedly circling about a substantially vertical axis to form a worm with spaced superposed runs; and an endless flexible belt moving on rollers over this plate.

No. 2,269,893. Insecticide, by Roscoe H. Carter, Washington, D. C., assignor to Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, and his successors in office. No drawing. An insecticide containing as its essential active ingredient the morpholine salt of the di-thiocarbamic acid of morpholine.

No. 2,267,348. Animal Feeder, by Lewis Brown, Peekskill, N. Y. A cylindrical device with a plurality of individual feeder compartments into which feed is dumped by means of an inclosed feed container, which is partially rotatable for this purpose and controlled by a crank at one end.

No. 2,269,558. Conveyor, by Alfred De Los Sinden, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. This conveyor consists of a conduit with an inlet and an outlet, and an endless chain drawing a plurality of flight members. The driving sprocket is designed to vibrate the flight members as they pass over it, thus freeing them of clinging material.

No. 2,264,267. Weighing Apparatus for Addition of Different Products of Variable Bulk and in Given Proportions, by Pierre Rabilloud, Paris, France. A weighing device combining a balance beam, means for transmitting the weight of loads to be weighed on an invariable point of one of the arms of the beam, a counterweight sliding along the other arm of the beam, and a supplementary removable counterweight, which is moved in relation to the sliding counterweight.

No. 2,271,898. Corn Sheller, by Aquila D. Mast, Lancaster, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to New Holland Machine Co., New Holland, Pa. This machine comprises a cylinder-like, horizontally extending jacket with a series of shelled corn discharge perforations in its lower portion, and having intake and discharge apertures at opposite ends; and a drive shaft, and a sheller cylinder, and external adjustment to maintain the sheller cylinder in proper relation to the casing jacket for efficient operation.

No. 2,264,390. Extraction Apparatus, by Arthur A. Levine, and Charles E. Kircher, Jr., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Orland R. Sweeney and William L. McCracken, Ames, Ia., assignors to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Conveyors are used for counter-current extraction of extractable material from solids by means of a solvent with a density greater than that of said extractable material. The extractor tube inclines at a 10 to 25 degree angle from horizontal and connects with a short riser tube, into which the solvent is run.

No. 2,272,837. Drive and Conveyor Chain Link, by Jacob H. and George J. Getz, Morton, Ill. This linked chain is made of substantially flat material bent to shape, and pinned together in the manner shown.

No. 2,265,642. Rotary Drum Screen, by Frank Hamachek, Jr., Kewaunee, Wis., assignor to Frank Hamachek Machine Co., of the same city. The machine is designed primarily to remove dirt from lima bean vines and similar material. It is a centrally open, rotatable screen thru which the material is fed. It is carried on rollers, all of which rotate in the same direction thru the medium of a transmission chain, to carry the screen.

No. 2,270,143. Separating Mill, by August Schaich, Dresden, Germany. This combined grinding and separating mill varies from the usual construction of hammer mills in that it has a separating wheel located above the hammer rotor, and a damper to control the flow of air. The description says the separating wheel is "adapted to rotate in the same direction as the column (of mixed air and material), said wheel having a series of radial plates substantially equal in area and arranged in series, the last plate of each series being furthest away from the axis of said wheel, and, successively, the more advanced plates being nearer to the axis."

\$800,000,000 for Farm Commodities

The Agricultural Marketing Administration spent \$800,000,000 for farm commodities under the U.S.D.A.'s expanded purchase program, in its first full year of operation, Mar. 15, 1941, to Mar. 15, 1942, the U.S.D.A. has announced.

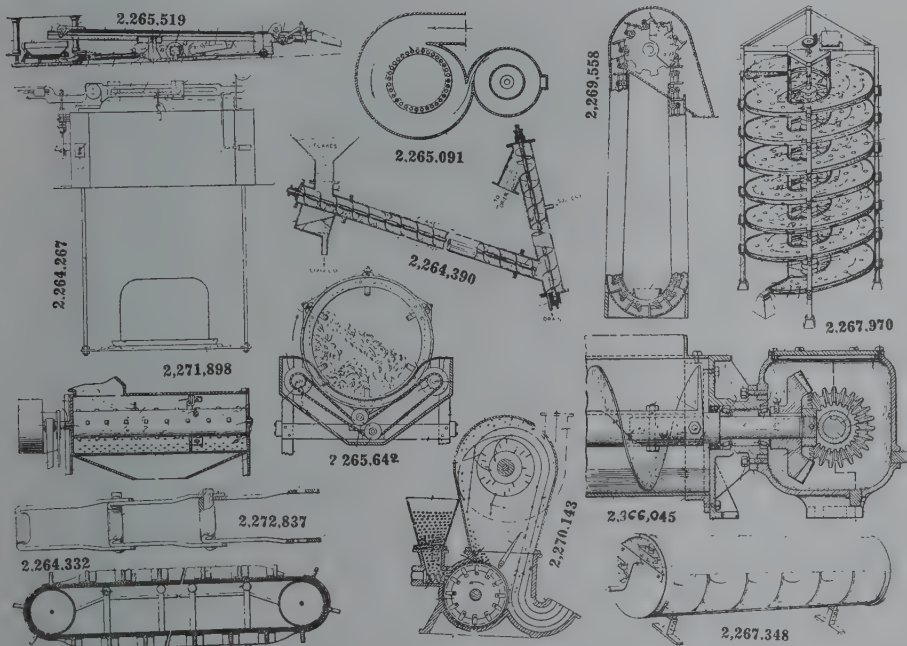
Purchases were made for shipment abroad under Lend-Lease for supplies for the Red Cross, for territorial programs, and for domestic distribution in school lunches and to low-income groups.

Purchases included \$20,262,526 for a total of 703,392,666 lbs. of grain and grain products, including livestock feed and grain, in the following amounts in lbs.: 120,000 alfalfa meal, 500,000 alfalfa leaf meal, 1,900,000 bran, 440,000 buttermilk and dry sweet cream, 11,200,000 corn, 49,913 feeding oil, 80,000 fish meal, 40,000 liver and glandular meal, 760,000 meat and bone meal, 7,040,000 mixed wheat, 460,000 oats, 120,000 granite grits, 240,000 oyster shell grits, 600,000 oyster shell flour, 1,200,000 oil cake and meal, 3,250,000 rolled barley, 560,000 sardine meal, 5,840,000 soybean pellets, 200,000 stock salt, 720,000 western barley, 6,570,000 wheat, 3,200,000 yellow milo, and 1,200,000 standard middlings.

The grand total of foodstuffs purchased (including animal feeds) was 6,122,999,755 lbs., for which AMA spent \$659,791,280.

Among non-foodstuffs purchased were vegetable seeds; and 19,460,488 lbs. of grass and clover seed that cost AMA \$3,093,124.

In addition to these purchases by AMA, the Commodity Credit Corp. made 1,302,497,936 lbs. of baled cotton, corn, gum rosin, tobacco, and wheat, listed at a cost of \$133,290,790, available for Lend-Lease. The total for wheat was 59,911,020 lbs., listed at \$992,354; of corn, 667,114,616 lbs., at \$10,822,443.



No. 2,265,519. Shaker Conveyor, by Loyal F. Crawford, assignor to Goodman Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. A shaker conveyor for a trough line, incorporating a base, with a hopper at one end into which material gathered at the opposite end is shaken.

No. 2,269,892. Insecticide and Fungicide, by Roscoe H. Carter, Washington, D. C., assignor to Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, and his successors in office. No drawing. A fungicide and insecticide containing as its essential active ingredient a heavy metal salt of the di-thiocarbamic acid of morpholine.

No. 2,264,332. Belt Conveyor, by Clarence J. Peterson, Bakersfield, Cal. A plurality of spaced partitions on this conveyor belt are of elastic material which draws the sides of the belt into a trough shape for carrying material; but these partitions stretch to allow the belt to flatten for passage around a cylindrical pulley.

No. 2,265,091. Dust Collector, by Hermannus Van Tongeren, Heemstede, Netherlands. This dust collector has a flow passage for a dust-laden air stream, and a conduit for escape of cleaned air, with a wall separating these passages which is tangential to the flow of the dust-laden air. Involved are cylindrical rods, the axis of each at right angles to the flow of air. The rods are spaced half the diameter of a rod apart.

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Grain Carriers

The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet at Fargo, N. D., Apr. 30.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The New York State Barge Canal opened for traffic on Apr. 6, earliest in nine years, and two weeks ahead of last year.

Chicago, Ill.—First boat to clear this lake port this season was the Steamer Ranney, loaded with 260,000 bus. corn, which headed for Sarnia, Ont., Mar. 30.

New York, N. Y.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized Associated Transport, Inc., to acquire control of eight motor common carriers thru purchase of capital stock, consolidation, etc.

April has been designated as Perfect Shipping Month. In 1941 railroads paid out \$23,000,000 in claims, but the basis for Perfect Shipping Month this year is to prevent waste in the interests of the war effort.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 33,714 cars during the week ended Mar. 28, a decrease of 1,894 from the preceding week, and 3,240 below the corresponding week of 1941, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Duluth, Minn.—The 1942 interlake navigation season opened its earliest in the history of this harbor when the first freighter from the lower lakes fought its way thru ice in the St. Mary's River and Whitefish Bay to arrive Mar. 26.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The whaleback Alexander McDougall smashed thru broken ice to be the first lake boat to arrive in the Buffalo harbor in the new season. The ship was loaded with grain. It left Chicago Mar. 30, arrived here Apr. 3.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Public Utilities Commission has fixed Apr. 8 for hearing the request of the New York Central to cancel joint rates for transportation of grain and grain products to points on the Pennsylvania railroad in the Toledo-Fostoria area.

I. & S. No. 5018 proposed reduced rates on dried beans in 60,000 and 70,000 lb. minimum carloads from the lower peninsula of Michigan to points in Central Freight Ass'n Territory be found just and reasonable. Proposed rates average 20% of first class.

The **I. C. C.** has modified an earlier order to permit publication on 10 days notice of reduced rates on corn, oats, barley, sorghum grains and their products for feed purposes from origins in Kansas to Dunn, and Cabool, Mo., such reductions to expire June 1, 1942.

Local freight engineers were paid an average of \$389 for the month of December, 1941. The average hourly compensation of railroad employees is 25 per cent greater than it was in 1929, but the railroad revenue from freight and passengers in 1941 was 16 per cent less than in 1929.

Freight carloadings in the second quarter of 1942 are expected to be 14.6 per cent above actual loadings in the like quarter in 1941, according to estimates just compiled by the thirteen Shippers' Advisory Boards and made public Apr. 3. Grain loadings are expected to increase 17.4 per cent, to 279,989.

Portland, Ore.—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner is pondering the Shaver Forwarding Co.'s request for barging rights on the Columbia River and its tributaries. Hearings have been completed on the pioneer oil-and-wheat barger's plea for a common-and contract-carrier right on the Columbia and Snake Rivers between Portland, Astoria, Umatilla, Lewiston and other points.—F. K. H.

Sterling, Ill.—Eight box cars loaded with corn, and six tank cars filled with gasoline and distillate left the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in a wreck four miles west of here on Mar. 27, and piled up beneath a highway overpass. The cars of corn burst, spilling corn over a wide area around more than 300 ft. of wreckage.

Fort William, Ont.—The grain carrier South Park, owned by the Nicholson Universal Steamship Co., Detroit, officially opened the navigation season when she arrived in the local harbor Mar. 31. Capt. Wm. Lorenzen was winner of the traditional top hat presented the skipper of the first vessel in port by the Chamber of Commerce. He tied up immediately at Pool Seven elevator and began loading grain.

Washington, D. C.—ODT director Joseph B. Eastman has ordered minimum carload limits for l.c.l. freight effective May 1. Ruling: if insufficient merchandise is available to bring the load of an l.c.l. car up to the required minimum within 36 hours after the merchandise is received, the traffic must be diverted to another carrier. The order carries authority for the railroads to disregard routings specified on bills of lading.

Kansas City, Mo.—Missouri's traffic authorities have followed the I. C. C. in making railroad freight rate increases applicable on intrastate traffic. But the Kansas Corp. Commission has not yet issued such an order. Interstate carriers, moving between Kansas points, are being allowed to meet the intrastate rates between such points until such time as the Kansas commission acts, in order to meet the competition of the intrastate lines.

Wichita, Kan.—I. & S. M-1809 before the I. C. C. is a proposal of W. C. Barrett Feed & Poultry, a motor contract carrier, to increase minimum rates on grain, feed ingredients, empty feed bags, etc., between Kansas City, Mo., and numerous destinations in Kansas, and minimum rates on salt from Kansas salt producing centers. The examiner proposed finding increases unreasonable and he recommended suspension of proposed rates until Apr. 15.

Grain carrying railroads are experimenting with an asphalt cork mixture instead of the conventional wood end linings in box cars. Success of these experiments promise more extensive use of this material in the future. The new end linings are reported to reduce the weight of cars by 500 lbs., and to eliminate moisture condensation in steel roofed cars. Important to the grain and grain products trades is that the asphalt cork linings harbor no insects to infest grain and its products.

Chicago, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission has suspended higher intrastate tariffs matching the increase allowed railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, for 120 days to allow time for further hearings. Counter-move by Illinois railroads has been a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an order to allow the increases of 2½% to 6% immediately on the argument that delay is not justified. Lake grain could use intrastate rates for the period of suspension.

Chicago, Ill.—Marine Transit Co. is seeking authority to operate as a common carrier barge line of general commodities in 200-ton minimum barge loads between Chicago and St. Louis. A hearing on its application to the I. C. C. for a certificate was held before examiner Wm. A. Disque Mar. 23-24. The company has done a good deal of contract carrying in bulk commodities, including grain. Other grain carrying barge lines are Mechling Barge Line, Federal Barge Line and John I. Hay Barge Line, representatives of which believed them sufficient to meet the grain carrying barge requirements of shippers along the Illinois river.

Proposed Increase in Grain Shipping Minimums

W. T. McArthur, Kansas City, Mo., chairman of the Grain & Grain Products Council, which represents primary grain markets, is circulating a proposal for increasing minimums for carloads of grain.

The proposed minimums were developed by J. S. Brown, manager of the transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade. They are based on grain sales units in bushels, and are worked into pounds. Mr. Brown points out that cubic capacity of a car is the factor limiting loads, rather than the arbitrary weight figures set down in the figures stenciled on box cars. Service Order No. 68 of the I.C.C., he says, causes hardship to grain dealers who buy in sales units, but who must load whatever car the railroad offers. Hence, the proposal for increased carload minimums on a sales unit basis.

The suggested minimums are: Wheat, 87,000 lbs., 1450 bus.; corn and rye, 84,000 lbs., 1500 bus.; oats, 64,000 lbs., 2,000 bus.; barley, 84,000 lbs., 1750 bus.; soybeans, 84,000 lbs., 1400 bus.

The proposed minimums will be discussed in traffic circles and at various hearings where opportunity offers, and if they meet with general approval they will be filed with the western rail traffic executives' com'tee.

Regulated Grain Movement in Prospect

Regulated movement of grain is an almost "certain necessity," said L. M. Betts, head of the closed car section of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads before the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board at Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 25. He said:

Never before has public grain storage space in all markets been so nearly full this early in the year. This is true not only in the Southwest, but also in all other sections of the country. Railroad car supply must be kept liquid for war transportation needs. Cars simply cannot be provided for loading grain or any other commodity unless the railroads are certain that they will be promptly unloaded at destinations.

This means that unless there is a marked improvement in the grain storage situation between now and harvest time, it will be necessary to enforce regulations under which no cars of either new or old wheat can be loaded unless assurance can be given that space in terminal elevators has been assigned to the grain.

Railroads repeat their pledge of last year that they will provide cars for the movement of every bushel of wheat that can be unloaded promptly at billed destination. They cannot and will not permit their cars to be used for storage of any commodity of any kind at any place. This year there can be no doubt that the new wheat crop problem is one of storage and not one of transportation.

Mr. Betts warned that the job ahead is of undisclosed and unpredictable magnitude, and will require maximum efficiency in utilizing railroad cars, equipment and service.

Other speakers on the subject were W. B. Lathrop, regional director for the Commodity Credit Corp.; Frank A. Theis, of Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., and J. E. Wells, special assistant to Sec'y of Agriculture Claude Wickard. Speakers were unanimous in pledging unified and unselfish cooperation in solving the grain shipping problem to prevent necessity for storing wheat on the farms, or of leaving it lay on the ground for want of box cars.

Mr. Theis, as chairman of the Kansas City Joint Terminal Grain Com'tee, said "the trade has no intention of tying up any railroad equipment," and told of a meeting to be held with Mr. Wells, Apr. 8, at which the national situation will be studied and a course of action mapped out. Mr. Lathrop suggested study of temporary storage structures similar to those erected last year at Fort William-Port Arthur to hold Canada's surplus grain.

Iowa corn is \$3.10 per ton higher than government feed wheat; thus placing feed wheat in competition with Iowa corn.

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

Seventh Printing

20th Edition

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,050 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Mineral Wells, Tex.—The Texas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Baker Hotel June 8-9, announces B. Wallin, sec'y.

With annual imports of 15,000,000 gallons of cod liver oil cut off almost entirely by World War II, U. S. poultry, which consumes four-fifths of the imports, would be forced to drop in its production were it not for vitamin D activated animal sterol, a synthetic form of the vitamin which prevents rickets and plays a large part in maintaining high production of eggs.

Detroit, Mich.—Fred W. Thomas, vice-pres. of Larrowe Milling Co., has been promoted from the post as head of the feed unit to the job as one of the three top ranking executives of the Food Section of Office of Price Administration in a reorganization of the section. His title, technically, is Associate Price Executive, O.P.A. Food Section, but actually, with A. C. Hoffman and J. P. Cavin of the Bureau of Agr. Economics, he will form a three-man group to direct O.P.A. food activities. Harold Rowe, original head of O.P.A.'s Food Section, has been transferred to head all O.P.A. rationing activities, and has been succeeded by H. R. Tolley, under whose direction Messrs. Thomas, Hoffman, and Cavin actually run the food price picture. In Mr. Thomas' place as head of the Feed Unit is John K. Westburg, head of the Feeds Service Division, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Massachusetts.

Copper Deficiency

By DR. W. M. NEAL, University of Florida

Copper deficiency is indicated by loss of hair color, anemia, poor appetite and diarrhea. Anemia is not a necessary symptom and many animals do not exhibit the bleaching of the hair coat. Paleness of the mucous membranes and short-windedness are symptoms that parallel the severity of the anemia. Skeletal aberrations have been observed on many of the areas where copper deficiency occurs, but these have not been proven to be a manifestation of the deficiency.

In Florida the copper content of the forage does not indicate whether or not copper deficiency will occur on a particular range. The forage on some healthy ranges has less than half of the copper content of that on some of the affected ranges. Analysis of the blood has proven to be the certain diagnostic method. In severe deficiency the blood copper will fall to less than one-tenth of the normal value.

A range of one to one thousand has been observed in the copper content of livers, depending on the copper intake of the animal itself, or of its dam. Other tissues of the body are affected to a lesser extent, and some seem to be unaffected. The liver usually contains over half of the body's supply of copper.

PREVENTION may be accomplished by the use of copper sulfate (blue stone) as a fertilizer applied to pastures, as a component of salt licks, or as an addition to supplemental feeds. Where the average salt consumption is as low as one pound per head per month, the copper sulfate should be included at the rate of 1.6 per cent, otherwise at the rate of 0.8 per cent. If included in supplemental feed, the same actual rate of copper sulfate intake should be calculated.

Severe cases of deficiency may be treated by a copper sulfate drench given once or twice weekly for several weeks. The recommended rate is a one-half per cent solution with a dosage of six fluid ounces for mature cattle with younger animals in proportion.

OPA Forces Tankage Prices Down; Threatens Millfeeds

Maximum prices for meat scraps were reduced \$5 per ton and digester tankage \$6 per ton, from temporary ceilings while the maximum for fish meal was continued at the same level, in orders of the Office of Price Administration made effective Mar. 26. Temporary price ceilings have held these products in check since Jan. 20. The new order is permanent following investigations by acting administrator John E. Hamm, of OPA, who held that increases in costs of production, transportation and distribution of meat scraps and digester tankage amounted to only about \$1 per ton over the Oct. 1-15, 1941, levels.

The temporary price schedules which were revoked when the order reducing maximum prices for meat scrap and digester tankage were reduced in a permanent order, had also included blood meal, blood flour, meat, meat by-products, raw bone meal, steamed bone meal, special steamed bone meal, bone charcoal or bone black, and spent bone black. These commodities were left out of the permanent regulation, but OPA warned they would be watched and action would be taken should abnormal price rises occur.

While maximum prices for fish meal were left unchanged from the temporary order, OPA said minor adjustments would be made to clarify certain provisions, and to establish maximum prices for fish scraps, at \$3 per ton under the maximum prices for fish meal.

The OPA order said "an adequate supply of food products can be obtained only by maintaining feed prices at levels consonant with prices received for eggs, poultry and livestock." It pointed out that increases in the costs of feedstuffs means increases in parity levels for farm products, and thus spirals prices upward in an inflationary trend.

Meantime, millfeed prices came in for attention from OPA. On Mar. 25, OPA officials met with 25 leading flour millers in Washington "to explore the subject more fully. Among the problems discussed," said the press release, "were those of current supply and demand and the possible effect of a price ceiling as a solution. A number of constructive suggestions were offered by the industry." The following day these officials met with millfeed jobbing representatives from Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, and Philadelphia, and issued what amounted to a duplicate press release.

Controversy is understood to have arisen between trade interests. Flour mills are understood to favor a ceiling of \$35 per ton for bran, basis Buffalo, or \$38.60 for New York delivery; while jobbers are reported to have sought a level of \$32 per ton Buffalo, \$35.60 New York.

Basis for the exploratory meetings, over which Fred W. Thomas, associate price executive of the OPA food section, presided, was the increase in millfeed prices since Jan. 1 of from \$27 per ton for bran, basis Buffalo, to more than \$40. Part of the increase was believed due to Canadian embargoes against export of its supplies; and lack of ship bottoms which might bring in millfeeds from Argentina.

New Jersey's Senate has received Senate Bill No. 152 an act to prevent deception in the sale or distribution of commodities in containers or in package form and providing penalties for violation.

Feed Wheat

Wheat at 86 cents per bushel is a good buy to replace either corn, oats or middlings in the hog ration, according to E. L. Quaife, extension swine specialist at Iowa State College.

Wheat, when ground, is worth 5 to 10 per cent more than corn, pound for pound. On this basis, whenever corn costs 75 cents per bushel, wheat may replace a part or all of it and wheat could well replace all oats in the hog ration, Quaife states.

At 86 cents per bushel, wheat costs \$28.66 per ton; corn at 75 cents per bushel is \$26.75 per ton and oats at 50 cents would cost \$31.25 per ton, Quaife points out. On the basis of analysis, wheat contains a total of 13.5 per cent protein and 83.6 pounds of digestible nutrients per 100 pounds. Corn contains 9.2 per cent protein and 79 pounds digestible nutrients, while oats contain 12 per cent protein and 71.5 pounds digestible nutrients.

For nursing sows and young pigs, the Purdue Experiment Station recommends a mixture of 7 parts ground corn, 2 parts ground wheat and 1 part tankage. Iowa feeders will probably find it better to use one part of a supplement mixture composed of 40 pounds tankage, 40 pounds soybean oilmeal and 20 pounds of ground alfalfa in place of the straight tankage. If the Purdue mixture is used, the pigs and sows should have access to a good quality alfalfa hay.

Feed Storage Problem

The State Inspection Service of the University of Maryland, in its annual official report on inspections of commercial feeds and their ingredients, calls particular attention to need for saving the nutritive values of feeds in storage and offers a number of suggestions. It says:

The average commercial mixed feed in the regular channels from production to consumer is stored from one to two months. Most raw materials are stored for a much longer period. It is, therefore, of considerable importance to everyone concerned, to know something of the possibility of losses in nutritive value in feeds during storage.

Louis L. Madsen, nutritionist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in an address before the Association of American Feed Control Officials in Washington made very clear that far less is known than is desirable about this important subject. The information available indicates that fats, proteins, and carbohydrates, and, more notably perhaps as a class, the vitamins, all undergo some loss in nutritional value when stored. Only the minerals seem not to be affected.

Certain factors that are known to affect feeds in storage are high temperature, high moisture content, and in certain cases, exposure to light and air. Also, it is generally agreed that finely ground grains, as well as other feeding materials, are more susceptible to deterioration than if stored in an unground state, and that mixed feeds deteriorate more rapidly than the unmixed ingredients composing them.

A sound program for reducing storage losses would stress the need for more general attention to the construction and location of storage spaces in order to facilitate the maintenance of as low a temperature as possible, particularly during the summer months. Feed should be

piled and bins should be constructed so as to allow for the free escape of normal moisture of evaporation and for the free radiation of heat which may be produced by enzyme or bacterial activity. The more unstable types of products should be stored in the best space available.

Containers of all types should be kept closed. This is particularly important for oils carrying vitamin A. Vitamin A is rapidly destroyed thru oxidation, and oily products in general are subject to oxidative changes which may decrease their value as feed ingredients. Grains should not be ground until needed and, due to the fact that certain materials may appreciably reduce the stability of other ingredients with which they come in contact, mixed feeds should be stored no longer than is absolutely necessary.

Determining Lactose in Mixed Feed

Bakers' yeast washed four or five times with water resulted in a much more uniform and greatly reduced fermentation loss of lactose when used in making lactose determinations in feed, in experiments reported by D. A. Magraw in the Journal of the Ass'n of Official Agricultural Chemists. The loss amounted to from 2 per cent to 3 per cent, making the fermentation factor 97 per cent, compared with unwashed yeast, which gave variations from 4 per cent to 15 per cent.

Carrying flour middlings thru the procedure, Magraw found the results indicated variable amounts of a reducing substance, which, when calculated as lactose, amounted to up to 2.32 per cent. Attempts to separate or identify the substance as a sugar were unsuccessful; it appeared to be a protein, or an amino acid. Attempts to eliminate this interference failed.

Adding 5 per cent to 10 per cent of dry skim milk, or of a mixed feed to such middlings decreased considerably the amount of reducing substance. In numerous cases incorporation into feeds of up to 27 per cent of middlings containing about 0.5 per cent reducing substance (calculated as lactose) resulted in a product that showed no lactose.

Magraw concluded the modified procedure, using washed bakers' yeast, gave acceptable results; and it seems possible that interference found in middlings alone is not carried over into mixed feed.

Exaggerated Claims for Feed

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against Bewley Mills, Ft. Worth, Tex., alleging misrepresentation in the sale of "Bewley's Red Anchor Feeds" for poultry and livestock.

In periodical, radio and circular advertising, the respondent, according to the complaint, represents, among other things, that "Red Anchor Broiler Starter and Broiler Finisher" as feeds for chicks raised for broilers gives better and more economical results than can be obtained from the use of other feeds; that the use of "Red Anchor Feeds" will result in the highest production at the lowest cost for poultry; that "Red Anchor Chick Starter," containing Vitamin D elements, insures a lower mortality, a more rapid growth, and sturdier and stronger chicks than can be obtained through the use of other starter feeds; and that "Red Anchor Egg Mash" feed, in combination with "Red

Anchor Hen Scratch," contains every essential food element, gives the highest feeding results, and produces eggs of the highest quality.

The complaint also charges the respondent with advertising that better cattle and sheep are produced by feeding "Red Anchor Cattle and Sheep Chunkets" than are produced by feeding other products, and that "Red Anchor All Mash Turkey Starter" will produce more No. 1 turkeys than will result from the use of other turkey mashes.

According to the complaint, the respondent's representations are exaggerated and the products will not accomplish the results claimed.

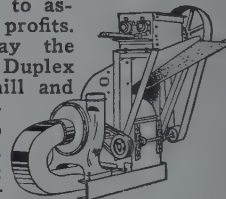
Feed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of mill feed at the various markets during March compared with March, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	4,749	2,753	.....	.....
Boston	20	150	.....	.....
Chicago	21,523	16,351	69,593	50,485
Kansas City	8,825	8,225	25,850	26,250
Milwaukee	220	60	11,360	12,460
Minneapolis	35,725	31,075
Peoria	10,680	16,340	16,260	19,820
Wichita	6,785

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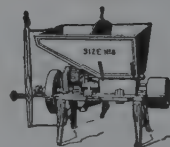
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THE N. P. BOWSER CO.

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March compared with March, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Boston	385	517	.....	.....
Chicago	3,960	2,345	981	326
Fort Worth	44	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,286	1,836	1,188	324
St. Louis	216	48	156	24



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSH

ST. LOUIS

Chicks Starve on Urea Nitrogen

Chicks fail to utilize simple nitrogen compounds altho such materials have been successfully used as protein supplements for ruminants. Experiments conducted by C. M. Rice of the department of poultry husbandry, and L. A. Dean, of the department of chemistry and soils, at Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, support other reported studies which showed that carnivora and omnivora cannot utilize compounds such as urea and ammonium salts.

Two trials with five lots of 12 males and 12 females, and two lots of 12 males and 12 females, from the first-generation progeny of a cross of Black Australorp males mated with Barred Plymouth Rock females, were run by the experimenters. At the conclusion of their experiments they said:

"Definite protein starvation characterized by retarded growth was observed when urea was fed as the supplement to a low-protein ration to chicks up thru the sixteenth week, and again thru the twelfth week when a soluble carbohydrate such as raw cane sugar was incorporated in the urea ration."

Impurities in Carotene

Freshly opened samples of commercial carotene purchased in crystalline and amorphous form in evacuated, sealed tubes, were analyzed for colorless impurities by G. S. Fraps and A. R. Kemmerer, at the Texas Experiment Station. They used the colorimetric analysis, and subjected the samples further to chromatographic analysis.


The samples were found to contain from 5 to 15 per cent of colorless impurities, from 0.8 to 3.9 per cent of colored impurities, from 13.0 to 17.2 per cent of α -carotene, and from 80.5 to 86.0 per cent of β -carotene. Upon exposure to the air the deterioration of some samples was small, while others deteriorated rapidly, with a loss of as much as 62 per cent of the colored material at room temperature and 45 per cent at refrigerator temperature in 1 week and with the production of as much as 29 per cent of colored impurities in 4 weeks at room temperature.

The samples of amorphous carotene contained and developed greater amounts of colored impurities than did the crystalline carotenes. Purification of the deteriorated carotene was effected by solution in chloroform and precipitation with methanol. This reduced the colorless compounds considerably and the colored impurities from 1.3 to 5.3 per cent in carotene of poor quality; in carotene of good quality the reductions were from 0 to 1 per cent and to from 0.3 to 3.3 per cent, respectively. Carotene of poor quality after exposure to the air for several weeks was not purified sufficiently by this treatment to be satisfactory for use as a quantitative standard.

Good will cannot be purchased. It must be earned. Earning it is an everlasting job for it slips away quite readily when the earner becomes careless or inconsiderate.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthy!



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Merchants Exchange
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LAMAR, COLO.

Brand Registrations

By P. B. CURTIS, of Purdue

The first problem, resulting indirectly from scientific research, is the proper naming and registration of newly discovered feeds and feeding materials. This may appear to be a matter of minor significance but if the sale of a material is to be controlled, it is very important that the material be defined and in some instances certain chemical standards be set up to describe it. Usually the definition includes a description of the process of manufacture because the nutritive value of a product may depend to a great extent on the process employed. When a new process of manufacture begins to replace an older process, it must be recognized, especially if it affects materially the quality of the product produced.

Closely allied with nomenclature is the problem of brand names. Quite frequently a manufacturer endeavors to register a new feed under a coined brand name which may be misleading or under a name which does not correctly describe the product. Oftentimes the manufacturer, at considerable expense, has already printed his bags and advertising literature before he discovers that the state control officials will not accept registration of his product under the proposed brand name. Naturally, due to these investments, he is disappointed and attempts in a very persuasive manner to have the feed control official accept registration of his product. As an illustration, many requests have been received in the past for permission to use the word "vitamin" or some contraction of this word in the brand name of feeds. This desire had its beginning several years ago when the public began to become vitamin conscious. Several instances could be cited in which cod liver oil was added to a poultry mash and a registration submitted under a brand name carrying the word "vitamin." Fortunately, the Association of American Feed Control Officials saw the dangers in permitting such practices and as a result passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that this Association go on record as condemning the use of the word 'vitamin' or a contraction thereof, or any word suggesting vitamin in a brand name of a feed, and as opposing the acceptance of registrations of feeds under names which are in conflict with this resolution excepting for materials represented solely to be vitamin supplements."

At this time, I wish to say that the Association of American Feed Control Officials, composed of the various state, federal and the Dominion of Canada feed control officials, has been of invaluable service in establishing certain uniform regulations and definitions for feeding stuffs.

During the past few years there has been a growing tendency among some feed manufacturers and mixers to include in their feeds a small amount of a vitamin or a mineral supplement containing a large number of different ingredients. Many of these ingredients have been found by investigators to be potent sources of certain factors essential to the growth and well being of animals and poultry.

When only 5 or 10 per cent of such a concentrate is used in a mixture, I think that you can see the objection if only the ingredients of the concentrate are listed and not the percentage of the concentrate because any ingredient in the concentrate would have the same weight as any other ingredient predominating in the mixture. In fact, this condition has been considered to be of such a serious nature that a few states have revised their laws requiring that an ingredient must be present in a certain specified amount before it can be stated as an ingredient.

To cope with this situation, we in Indiana require the manufacturer to state the percentage of concentrate used in the feed when it constitutes less than 20 per cent of the mixture. It is our contention that the purchaser should

know the approximate percentage of the concentrate used.

Most Feeds of Good Quality

Reporting on analysis of approximately 900 official samples of feed collected from various stocks thruout the state by its inspection service, during 1941, the University of Maryland says:

Results indicate that products being merchandised in Maryland are of generally high quality; relatively few instances of misbranding and adulteration being encountered. Some trouble was experienced with alfalfa products. Several cars sold as alfalfa leaf meal were found to be actually alfalfa meal, and other shipments labeled alfalfa meal were found adulterated with stem meal. These lots were seized and relabeling required. Consignments of cottonseed meal, peanut oil meal and meat meal were found to be deficient in protein.

The Inspection Service is requested to examine many samples of feed for the presence of poisonous materials. Almost without exception, such samples are found to be entirely wholesome. The cause of sickness and death is best traced by an examination of the affected animal by a properly qualified veterinarian or pathologist.

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NEW JERSEY

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Excess of Phosphorus Renders Manganese Inefficient

An excess of bone meal or c.p. $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ removed manganese from solution thru adsorption by the insoluble portion of these supplements in the presence or absence of feed ingredients. Oyster shell adsorbed Mn less efficiently than the phosphate and was ineffective in the presence of feed.

Feeding tests corroborated these results. Chicks developed perosis when they received an excess of these supplements in the ration, and, to a greater extent, when they received too much phosphate. Presumably Mn becomes unavailable to the chick in the presence of such supplements, which remove Mn from the liquid phase of the intestinal contents. Consequently poultry rations containing an excess of Ca and P behave like Mn-deficient rations in allowing perosis to develop.

The Mn of the ration soluble in 0.1 N HCl was related to the incidence of perosis, considering the amount of Ca and P present. It can be used as a guide to the perotic potentialities of practical poultry rations. When rations were normal in regard to calcium and phosphorus, 3 parts per million of acid-soluble manganese was sufficient to prevent perosis almost entirely; when Ca and P were in excess, the acid-soluble Mn had to be greater.

The solubility of Mn supplements alone in acid cannot be used as an indication of their availability. Some, such as the oxides, were more soluble in acid when mixed with the ration.—Effect of Mineral Supplements on Availability of Manganese, by P. J. Schaible, and Selma L. Bandemer (*Chem. Sec., Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta.*).

Estimating Fish Liver Oil Vitamin Values

G. S. Fraps, A. R. Kemmerer, W. W. Meinke, and S. M. Greenberg, of the Texas Experiment Station, in the *Journal of the Ass'n of Agricultural Chemists*, tell of a method they devised for calculating bone-ash results in units of vitamin D in fish oils.

Vitamin D was determined by the A.O.A.C. chick method modified by the feeding of the U.S.P. reference oil at 5, 10 and 15 units per 100 gm. of feed, and the oils to be tested were fed at 10 units (as guaranteed) to 100 gm. of feed.

When the percentage of bone ash with 10 units of standard oil is too low as compared with the bone ash at 5 or 15 units and the 10-unit level used as a basis of comparison, the units of vitamin D for the oils tested will be too high. More probable results were obtained by using the average bone ash of the 15 and 5 units as the value for 10 units.

Vitamin A was estimated by spectroscopic and by biological methods on 24 samples of fish-liver oils or concentrates, and 18 samples were appreciably below guaranty. The spectroscopic method is deemed satisfactory for rapid preliminary testing of the oils.

Vitamin A in Commercial Feeds

By FRANK J. HOLT at Indiana Nutrition School

The vitamin family now approaches the alphabet in length. In commercial feeds, particular attention must be given to three of these factors, namely, vitamins A, D and G or riboflavin.

The vitamin A activity in commercial feeds is derived principally from carotene, a yellow-pigmented substance. This factor is entirely of vegetable origin and is converted into "true" vitamin A in the liver. The conversion is not complete since carotene can be stored in the body as such and it is also excreted in animal products, such as milk and eggs. The principal sources of carotene in commercial feeds are yellow corn and the alfalfa meals. In the case of poultry feeds, a considerable amount of vitamin A is of animal origin, supplied by cod liver oil and other fish liver oils. This is the "true" form of vitamin A and can be utilized without any change in the animal body.

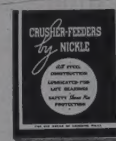
Both Vitamin A and carotene are subject to destruction by oxidation in mixed feeds. This is accelerated by rancidity in fats and enzyme action. Extensive damage can be done by meat and fish products manufactured and stored under conditions which promote the formation of large amounts of free acid in the fat. The use of 10 per cent of this type of ingredient in a poultry mash can have a very harmful effect on the vitamin A from fish liver oils and the carotene from yellow corn and alfalfa. Because of the susceptibility of vitamin A to oxidation, it is a good plan to add a considerable excess of vitamin A to commercial feeds.

The variation in the carotene content of the alfalfa meals creates a problem for the feed manufacturer in adding vitamin A, particularly to poultry mashes. These may actually vary nearly 750 per cent in carotene value. A recent report from the Maryland Feed Inspection Service indicates that samples assayed ranged

in carotene from 2.4 parts per million to 200 parts per million. In terms of vitamin A this represents a range from 1,800 units to 151,000 units per pound. This shows the importance of buying alfalfa meals on the basis of their carotene content. It is equally important to bear in mind that experimental work indicates a destruction of carotene during storage.

In poultry feeding, the vitamin A required for production and hatchability is much higher than for growth. For optimum results, the following amounts of vitamin A per pound of total feed are completely adequate: Growing chicks, 1,450 units; laying hens, 3,150 units, and breeding hens, 4,920 units.

According to these figures, it becomes evident that alfalfa meals of high carotene content should be used generously (5 per cent) in laying and breeding mashes. These mashes are usually fed with scratch grains which will reduce the vitamin A content of the total ration as much as one-third. It is obvious the kind or quality of the alfalfa is the key to the problem of supplying adequate vitamin A in poultry mashes.



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Grain & Feed Journals

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Washington Turkey Rations

Young turkey poult need more protein and more green feed than chicks. The starting mash contains about 22.5 per cent protein, and is fed without grain for the first four weeks and with little grain from five to eight weeks. The mash or pellets contain sufficient protein, minerals, and vitamins for quick growth in young turkeys.

TURKEY STARTING, DEVELOPING, AND BREEDER'S MASHES

	Turkey De-		
	Start-	velop-	
	Mash	Mash	Mash
	(a)	(a)	(a)
	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs
	per ton	per ton	per ton
Variable Ingredients			
Ground yellow corn	400	300	150
Ground wheat	310	252	250
Finely ground heavy oats	240	540	100
Ground barley	—	—	50
Wheat bran or millrun	280	340	712
Constant Ingredients			
Dehydrated alfalfa (15 mgs. carotene per 100 grams)	150	200	200
Meat scrap (55% protein)	40	40	50
Fishmeal (70% protein)	240	160	174
Liver meal	100	—	—
Soybean oil meal	—	100	—
Dry skim milk or butter-milk	100	—	100
Dried whey	80	—	100
Ground oyster shell or limestone	40	48	44
Bone meal	—	—	50
Salt	20	20	20
Cod liver oil or fish oil	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1
Manganese sulphate	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2
Total	2000	2000	2000

Suggested Analysis:

Protein 22.5%	Protein 20.0%	Protein 20.0%
Calcium 1.6%	Calcium 1.6%	Calcium 2.3%
Phosphorus 0.8%	Phosphorus 1.2%	Phosphorus 1.2%

(a) These feeds may be used in either mash or pellet form.

The amount of fish oil to be added per ton of Turkey Starting Mash or pellets and Breeders Mash or pellets:

Vitamin D potency of oil in A.O.A.C.	chick units per gram	lbs. per ton
85	—	48
250	—	16
400	—	10

It is not necessary to add any vitamin D oil to the developing ration if turkeys are reared out of doors or on a sunporch.

Add 4 ounces of manganese sulphate to each ton of Turkey Starting Mash or Pellets and 8 ounces to each ton of Developing and Breeding Mash or Pellets.

Kansas City Proposes New Millfeed Rules

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade will vote April 13 on the following proposed millfeed rules:

The unit of trading in millfeed for future delivery shall be 120 tons in round lots and 30 tons in job lots.

The brokerage charge for buying or selling millfeeds for futures delivery where the broker does not handle any papers and does not make or take delivery shall be 50 cents for each 30 tons. For clearing trades in millfeeds through the Grain Clearing Co. for other members the charge shall be \$6 per 120-ton lot and \$1.80 per 30-ton lot.

To be a valid tender upon futures contracts cars of millfeed must contain 30 tons (or 600 sacks of 100 lbs. net weight each when packed)—no more and no less; provided, however, that if the applicable railroad tariff shall provide a minimum weight in excess of 30 tons a carload containing an amount equal to said minimum weight (but not in excess thereof) shall constitute a valid tender, and in any such event the seller may deliver and the buyer shall accept upon any one contract an aggregate quantity equal as nearly as may be to the unit of trading provided in Rule 292, any surplus or deficit above or below such unit of trading shall be settled for at the cash price prevailing for the commodity on track in Kansas City at the close of the market on the day on which the last car is tendered.

Deliveries may be made in used burlap sacks or cotton sacks of the dimensions specified at discounts under the contract price as determined by the millfeed com'te, and it shall be the duty of the com'te to announce not later than seven days prior to the first day of every delivery month the discounts which shall prevail during said month for millfeed packed in such containers, but no used sack shall be tendered on delivery unless it shall be sound and durable and shall have been cleaned and fumigated after its last use and the seller shall in every such case certify that the sacks have been cleaned and fumigated as herein required. Further, whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the board of directors that there is a marked shortage of new and used burlap and cotton bags and that paper sacks are currently being used to pack millfeed the board may by resolution authorize deliveries of millfeed packed in paper sacks of such specification as the board may prescribe, and in such event the millfeed com'te so long as such resolution is in effect shall announce not later than seven days prior to the first day of every delivery month the discount which shall prevail during said month for millfeed packed in such paper containers.

Safety Essentials for Grain Handling Plants

The Safety Committee of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents has prepared a booklet on safety essentials for grain and processing plants, making helpful suggestions, among them the following:

After loading or unloading car, be sure that there are no tools of any nature left standing or leaning against car in such a manner as to interfere with its movement. Gang planks should be cleated on the under side to prevent them from slipping between cars and unloading platform. In winter, remove ice or snow promptly or spread cinders or sawdust over sleet covered walks. Break down icicles over doorways and avenues of traffic.

WORKING AROUND CARS.—Never go between moving cars and engine. Make sure that cars or engines will not be moved before you pass in front, around or between them.

Use extreme caution in cooping cars to

prevent accidents from nails in the lumber and grain doors used.

Never throw or toss grain door sections aside without looking carefully to see that no one is in danger. Remove or bend over projecting nails. Pile grain doors safely, leaving 6 ft. clearance from railroad tracks.

Car pullers are a source of danger whether in motion or not. Be careful not to trip over cable. Before starting cable, be sure no one is in danger.

Price for Loaning Bags

Restrictions have been placed by OPA on the maximum amount which may be required as a deposit for lending or leasing bags, reports President R. M. Field, of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

This deposit charge is limited to the maximum price for an unprocessed bag of the same size, type and weight. The provision was added because of a growing tendency for sellers of packaged commodities to induce purchasers to return the bag directly to the suppliers by loaning or leasing the containers and requiring a deposit thereon which, in many cases, was several times larger than the seller's permissible maximum price for sales of bags of the same type.

Responsibility in Selling Second Hand Bags

The Office of Price Administration, legal division, San Francisco, clarifies ceiling price on bags with:

"You will note that under Section 1330.51 no ceiling is placed on the prices at which a person may buy second-hand bags but a ceiling is placed upon the prices for which any person may sell second-hand bags. Thus, a farmer may not sell second-hand bags at prices higher than the highest prices for which he sold second-hand bags to purchasers of that class during the period from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, 1941. While no limit is placed upon the amount that the buyer may pay for the bags, that buyer may not sell the bags for a price higher than the highest price for which he sold second-hand bags of that type, size, weight and grade during the period from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, 1941."

Rulings on Prices of Feed Bags

The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n has obtained the following rulings from the Office of Price Administration:

1. "A" sells concentrates in bags to "B," a feed manufacturer with a statement that he will pay to "B" 17 cents if "B" wants to return the bag to "A." "B" returns the bag, receiving 17 cents therefore, which is a higher price than he sold second-hand bags in the Oct. 1-15 base period. Does "B" violate Price Schedule No. 55? It appears from the facts that title to the bag passed to the buyer "B" and that the seller merely made an agreement to purchase the bag if the buyer desired to return it. There would be no legal obligation of the buyer to return the bag. Thus "B" would be selling the bag to "A" at 17 cents which price would be higher than "B's" ceiling price.

2. "A" is a country feed mixer. "B" is a retailer of mixed feeds. "A" says he will pay "B" 17 cents for second-hand bags and allow "B" ¼ cent for buying them out of the 17 cents; in other words, "B" to act as broker. "B" sold the bags at 14 cents during the base period. Is "B" a violator, or may he act as a broker? You are advised that the Office of Price Administration has ruled that the payment of a brokerage fee by a user of second-hand bags over and above the maximum price that the supplier is entitled to charge constitutes a violation of Price Schedule No. 55.

Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify; draft for \$.; made through bank of to apply on sale of bushels made"

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

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- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

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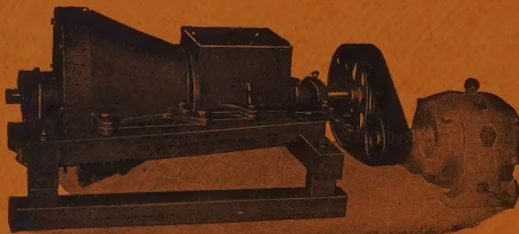
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